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**HANDY BOOK OF
COMPANY DRILL**

AND

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTOR

BY

CHARLES HASTINGS COLLETTE

FORMERLY MAJOR, ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIVE DIAGRAMS.

LONDON

BOULSTON AND WRIGHT

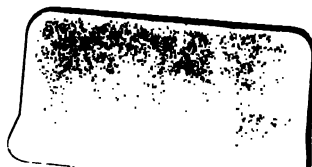
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THE
HANDY BOOK
OF
COMPANY DRILL
AND
PRACTICAL INSTRUCTOR

BY
CHARLES HASTINGS COLLETTE

FIRST MIDDLESEX ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS

"I harp on Company Drill, because nothing else will do."
Colonel M'Murdo.

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIVE DIAGRAMS

LONDON
HOULSTON AND WRIGHT
65, PATERNOSTER ROW.
MDCCLXII.

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SUMFIELD AND JONES, WEST HARDING STREET,
FETTER LANE.



Since this Hand-book appeared, a new "FIELD EXERCISE" has been published by the Horse Guards. The following are the alterations made in "COMPANY DRILL."

I. Sizing a Company (p. 21).

The men will be drawn up in single file, and placed, according to their height, from right to left. They will be numbered from right to left. Number one will then be ordered to take three paces to the front. Number two three paces to the front on the extreme left. Number three will be placed on the left of Number one. Number four on the right of Number three, and so on alternately; and then the formation will proceed as heretofore, except that the left files of the right Subdivision and the right files of the left take one pace to the rear, and the whole close to the centre. (F. E., Pt. II., p. 59.)

II. Formation of Fours. (Cap. v., p. 15).

The command is always to be preceded by the words, "form," "form fours deep," "form fours right," &c. (F. E., Pt. I., p. 50.)

N.B. (see p. 18, sec. 12, and note).—The men can never be required to "form fours *about*" on the march, nor "form fours deep" from the halt while facing to the rear. If required to "form fours" when rear rank is in front, while marking time, the then present rear rank will take a short pace to the rear (p. 54).

III. Sergeants marking points.

When Sergeants are required to mark points for their Companies to dress upon, when deploying into line, will stand with recovered arms facing towards the point of appui, they must place themselves at arm's length in front of the alignment, and when the men approach them, they will hold out their inner arms at right angles to their bodies, with their fists clenched, on which the line will dress. Thus all lines will be dressed at arm's length in rear of the line of coverers. A Sergeant marking a point may drop his arm as soon as the man opposite to his fist has dressed up to it. (Pt. II., p. 65, sec. 3.)

IV. Wheeling.

When a Company is faced about before the caution to wheel is given, and that caution is given while it is standing face to the rear, the rear-rank man of the pivot file will act as the pivot man, and the proper front-rank man (if the wheel is forwards) will uncover, as though the Company were standing front rank in front. (Pt. II., p. 76.)

Wheeling on the centre, the *Covering-Sergeant* or Supernumerary will give base points (as above); the former on the flank that wheels forward, the latter on the opposite flank.

Wheeling forwards by Subdivisions or Sections from a Company in line on the halt is withdrawn from the Drill Book,

V. *Forming front to the pivot flank.*

When the Company is file-marching, and is directed to "halt" and "front," it is said to be formed to the front to the pivot flank. (Pt. I., p. 42, secs. 32-3.)

VI. *A Company in column, in Subdivisions, or Sections, forming to the reverse flank, or to the right about* (cap. xxxi., p. 98, sec. 3.)

When the leaders have changed flanks, the command by each leader will be "right (or left) wheel, *double*," and when square, "forward;" then "halt, dress."

N.B.—In this formation, either right or left in front, or when a Company is marching in files or fours to a flank, forming to the reverse flank, or to the right about or left about (cap. xvi.), the *Covering-Sergeant* will run out and mark the outward flank of the Company facing towards the pivot flank, with rifle recovered, his inner arm extended, and fist clenched, for the Company to dress upon. The Supernumerary-Sergeant will give a base point at the inner flank in like manner.

When the *Captain* has dressed the Company, and given "eyes front" and fallen in, the *Covering-Sergeant* and Supernumerary will take post on the word "steady" from the Instructor.

VII. *On the formation of close column of Sections, on the caution "form company squares."* (Cap. xxi., p. 74).

The formation being complete, the *Captain* (as before) will place himself on the left of the front rank of the leading Section, covered by his *Covering-Sergeant*; but the remaining Section-leaders will place themselves in column in the same pivot flank, and not on the reverse flank. The other Supernumeraries will be on the reverse flank of their respective Sections. (Pt. II., p. 109, sec. 32.)

VIII. Files are brought up to the front by the double. (Cap. xviii., p. 63.)

ERRATA.

Page 15, line 11, for "Company" read "Subdivisions."

Page 26, line 21, for "right in front" read "as in line."

Page 27, line 4, for "quarter" read "half."

Page 44, line 4, for "halt" read "march."

Page 46, line 5 from bottom, *dele* "not."

Pages 51, 52. In forming to the reverse flank from file-marching, the *Covering-Sergeant* runs out to mark the point of the formation of the outer flank. (*See observations above*, III.)

Page 81, line 31, for "pivot" read "front."

Page 90, line 15, for "first" read "pivot."

TO
MAJOR CREED,
COMMANDING
The First Middlesex Artillery Volunteers,
AS A
SLIGHT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
OF
THE SINCERE RESPECT
IN WHICH HE IS HELD BY THE ENTIRE CORPS,
This Treatise
IS (BY PERMISSION) DEDICATED, BY
THE COMPILER.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On a late occasion, Colonel M'Murdo addressed the Volunteers in the following terms :—

“By the term discipline I do not mean the checking of bad conduct. I mean that habitual union, that combination of mind and body brought to bear on a certain object—that mental and bodily combination, which takes away all individual action, and makes the company, the battalion, or the brigade act like a machine. *Now, this can only be gained by company drill.* I regard a company as the unit of an army, for where the men in each company are steady and well drilled, the whole army will be steady and well drilled likewise. All that you have learned in the way of shooting—all your zeal and patriotism—will be of no avail in the day of battle, without a thorough knowledge of company drill. I harp on company drill because nothing else will do. I beg you, therefore, not to think that excellence in shooting is everything; it is nothing unless you have perfect steadiness of formation under fire.”—*Times*, April 2nd, 1861.

Such a statement, from such an authority, needs no further comment, when the importance of Company Drill is under consideration. The writer has, therefore, only to give his reasons for adding yet another treatise to the many on the same subject.

Drill books hitherto published, are, it is admitted, precise, and to those already conversant with the subject, sufficiently explicit; but the general complaint is, that they are not clear and self-explanatory to the *learner*. They are rather books of reference. The object the compiler has had in view is to furnish a book of *instruction*, which will explain all the movements of a COMPANY in such a familiar manner as may be readily comprehended, with the aid of counters or dominoes. The following treatise, it is hoped, will meet the requirement.

In the present compilation, the writer, while strictly following the “Field Exercises,” has derived great assistance from Mr. Malton's invaluable illustrated work, which it would be well for the more advanced soldier to possess.

The marginal notes are given to avoid needless repetitions.

A portion of the following appeared in the “Rifleman.”

C. H. C.

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REFERENCE TO DIAGRAMS.

Captain	⚔
Lieutenant.	⚔
Ensign	⚔
Covering-Sergeant	⚔
Sergeant	⚔
Front Rank Man	⚔
Rear Rank Man	⚔

THE

HANDY BOOK OF COMPANY DRILL.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

1. The following treatise is intended principally for the instruction of a Soldier when he joins "Company Drill."

2. The intention of the writer, or rather compiler, is to explain in a familiar manner the different duties required of a *soldier* in the ranks, and the object of the various movements, so that he may the more readily understand the "why and the wherefore."

3. It is an erroneous impression some people have, that a soldier is a mere machine, and has nothing more to do than obey orders. It is true that the greater part of his duty is to act up to the commands of the officer immediately over him, but many of these commands pre-suppose a knowledge of detail, indispensable to the carrying out of the orders. Each individual has his responsibility. The commanding officer gives the command what is to be done, and the Captain of each Company and other officers (in some instances) give the orders in detail; the men carry out those orders, which often pre-suppose a knowledge of other details. It is our purpose, in addition to the details required to be mastered by the private, before he can be declared "an Effective," to state the duties and positions of the officers and non-commissioned officers.

Cap. II. 3.

It is presumed that the reader is thoroughly conversant with "facings," "paces," and "cadence," in slow, quick, and double time, and that he knows how to execute "the diagonal march," to "mark time," &c.

CHAPTER II.

THE PARTS OF A REGIMENT.

Regiment. 1. *A Regiment* is a given number of men under the command of one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, and two Majors.

Battalion. 2. *A Battalion*.—Sometimes a regiment numbers more than can be conveniently commanded by one man. The voice is limited in power, and cannot be distinctly heard by more than 800 or 900 men in line. The regiment will then be divided into “battalions,” all under one colonel, but each battalion will be otherwise officered as if it were a separate regiment.

Company.
Cap. ii. 6. 3. *A Company*.—Each battalion is divided into Companies, each Company generally containing about 100 men, commanded by a *Captain*, a *Lieutenant*, an *Ensign* (commissioned officers), *Covering-Sergeant*, usually three other Sergeants (non-commissioned officers), and as many Corporals. The latter are in the ranks. *Subalterns* are officers under the grade of *Captain*.

Subdivisions. 4. *Subdivisions*.—For convenience of manœuvring, a Company is divided into two “Subdivisions,” called the *right* and *left* Subdivision.

Sections. 5. *Sections*.—And again, each Subdivision is divided into two “Sections,” *right* and *left* “Sections” of the *right* and *left* Subdivisions.

The technical expressions, which we shall be compelled to make use of, will be explained as the necessity for their use arises.

Cap. ii. 3. 6. *A Company* is always in two ranks—the *front* and *rear* rank. Each front rank man will be what is called “covered” by a rear rank man, who stands immediately behind him, one pace of 30 inches, measuring from the heel of the front rank to the heel of the rear rank. In addition there is a third or supernumerary rank drawn up in the rear, consisting of subaltern officers and sergeants. Their principal duty, in this situation, is to keep the other ranks closed up to the front during the attack, and to prevent any break beginning in the rear; also to correct any mistakes that may occur during the movements.

F. E. p. 49.
File. 7. A man in line with his immediate rear rank man is called a “file.”

8. Each man is supposed to occupy 21 inches in line.

9. Under the present system a Company will be drilled as if in battalion, or several Companies, hence the expressions *Cap. ii. 2.* "as a Company in line," "as a Company in column."

10. *As a Company in line.*—If we take, say five or six *As in line.* table knives and place them in a line from right to left, the handle of the extreme right pointing outwards to the right and the tip of the blade touching the end of the handle of number 2, and so on, each knife will represent a single Company, as in line; when, therefore, the expression "as a Company in line" is used in the sequel, it will be understood that the Company is supposed to be placed as one of these knives in line with the others.

11. *As a Company in column.*—Supposing we place a *Column.* finger of the left hand on the extreme end of the handle of number 1, and keep it in its place as a *pivot*, and with the other hand advance the blade a quarter circle to the right, or at a right angle to its original position, and so in succession do the same with each knife, we shall then have the knives in parallel lines. So in case of Companies, this position will be called "Companies in column;" and when, therefore, the expression "as a Company in column" is used, we mean a single Company, as if it were in column with others thus wheeled out of line.

12. *Open Column.*—When the knives, representing *Open* Companies, are in the position last explained, they will be at *Column.* equal distances from each other, so that if moved (or wheeled) back in the same manner as they were moved forward, forming a quarter circle, the end of the handle of each being, as before, the *pivot* of each knife, they would occupy their original places in line. The Companies are said to be in *open column* at wheeling distances, that is, "each is placed at a distance equal to its own front from *Malton, 82.* the one immediately in front of it, measuring from the heels of the front rank of one to the heels of the front rank of the next."*

13. *Open Column of Subdivisions.*—We have said that a Company is divided into two Subdivisions. Suppose two *Subdivisions.* knives are placed in line, in a similar manner as before described to represent a single Company, each knife one *Cap. ii. 4.* Subdivision, and the blades be advanced in a similar *Cap. ii. 10.* manner as before directed at right angles to the original *Cap. ii. 11.* line, forming a quarter circle, we shall then have a proper

* *Malton's "Company and Battalion Drill."* London: Clow and Son. 1868.

representation of a Company in open column of Subdivisions.

Sections. 14. *Open Column of Sections*.—And so, also, if four knives be in like manner placed in line representing one Company, each knife one Section, and the blades be advanced in a similar manner as before directed at right angles to the original line (a quarter circle), we shall then have a proper representation of a Company in open column of Sections.

Malton, p. 83. 15. *Half-distance and Quarter-distance Columns*.—When at these distances they will occupy respectively (as their names imply) one half and one quarter the space required for an open column.

Close Column Malton, p. 84. 16. *Close Column* is formed with the Companies, Subdivisions, or Sections at two paces from each other, measuring from the heels of the rear rank of one Company, Subdivision, or Section, to the heels of the front rank of the next.

CHAPTER III.

TELLING OFF A COMPANY IN FILES, SUBDIVISIONS, AND SECTIONS.

Cap. iv. 2. 1. A Company is what is called “told off,” by each front rank man being numbered, commencing from the extreme right with “one,” who is called the “right flank man,” because he is on what is called the right flank, and each front rank man numbering off in succession “two,” “three,” &c., to the man on the extreme left, who is called the *left flank* man, being on the “left flank.” The number must be given distinctly and followed up sharply, care being taken not to turn the head to the right, otherwise the next man on the left may not be able to hear. The respective covering men (that is the man in the immediate rear of each front rank man) in the rear rank will take the same numbers as the front rank men they respectively cover.

2. The rear rank man must take care always to keep immediately behind his immediate front rank man; if he shift from this position he will be in his wrong place, and the manœuvres will be incorrectly or slovenly performed.

3. It is important that each man should remember his original number when “told off,” on commencing the day’s drill or parade, so that he may resume his place (technically called “falling-in”) without confusion, in case the Company

should be deranged, or temporarily "dismissed," or "break off," to be re-formed, to be told off in "fours," &c.*

4. All *odd* numbers are called "right files," the *even* numbers "left files." It is equally important that each front and rear rank man or "file," should remember whether he is a *right* or *left* file. Right and left files.
Cap. ii. 7.

5. Should the file on the left of the Company, however, be an odd number, it will act as a left file, and the left but one file, although an even number, will act as a right file. If there is a *blank* file (*i.e.* a file without a rear rank man), it must be the third file from the left of the Company.

6. The Company is then "told off" in "Subdivisions" and "Sections." Suppose there are 40 men in the Company, that is, 20 in the front and 20 in the rear rank. From No. 1 to No. 10 will be the right or leading Subdivision; 11 to 20, the left Subdivision; 1 to 5 will be the right Section of the right Subdivision, or *first* or *leading* Section; 6 to 10 will be the left Section of the right Subdivision, or *second* Section; 11 to 15, the *right* Section of the left Subdivision, or *third* Section; and 16 to 20, the left Section of the left Subdivision, or *fourth* Section. All these divisions will be told off by the drill instructor, or one of the officers. When a Company cannot be divided into Subdivisions of equal strength, in a right Company (*i.e.* the right on telling off the Battalion) the *right Subdivision* will be stronger; in a *left* Company (*i.e.* on the left) the *left Subdivision* will be stronger. When a Subdivision is divided into Sections of irregular strength, the outward Section, on whichever flank of the Company it may be placed, will be the stronger. Before a Company, formed singly, is told off for drill, the instructor will give the caution, "tell off as a right (or left) Company." The divisions will be arranged for the men; each man has simply to pay strict attention when "told off," raising the arm from the elbow when his number is called, keeping it there until he hears the word "down," which is usually given when the divisions are told off. Subdivisions.
Sections,
F. E. p. 49.
98.

7. Each man has to recollect, therefore, on a Company being "told off," whether he is a *right* or *left* file, in the right or left Subdivision; or in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th Section.

8. Remembering, too, that the *first* and *third* are *right* Sections, the *second* and *fourth* are *left* Sections.

* If a Company loses its order officers will always take post as in column right in front, (cap. viii. 2, 5,) and the *Captain* will re-number from the right. F. E. p. 56.

Cap. x.

9. When a Company is told off in Subdivisions and Sections, it is equally important that the *right* and *left* flank men of each Subdivision or Section should remember that he is such *right* or *left* flank man, as the accuracy of a *right* or *left* wheel, as after stated, will mainly depend on the steadiness of these men.

N.B.—If a man in the ranks, with ordinary intelligence, will, during drill, give an *undivided* attention to commands, and after drill consult the “Field Exercises” on the different movements he has been ordered to execute, in order to fix them in his mind, he will not only be able to make himself a proficient in drill in a very short time, but on emergencies will be able to instruct others, and render himself fit to take the post of officer or non-commissioned officer.

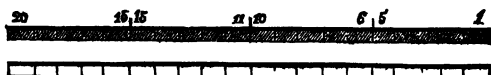
CHAPTER IV.

PROVING A COMPANY IN SUBDIVISIONS AND SECTIONS.

We propose to simplify our instruction by means of illustrations, as we proceed.

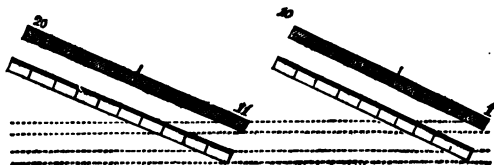
1. When the Company is “told off” by “numbers,” “Subdivisions,” and “Sections,” it will then be “proved.”

DIAGRAM I.



2. Diagram I. represents a company of 40 men, 20 in each rank; the dark line represents the front rank, the other the rear rank. Each square represents one man, the shaded line shows the *front* of the Company. The reader is supposed to be in the Company. Number “one” file is on the extreme right, “twenty” is on the extreme left.

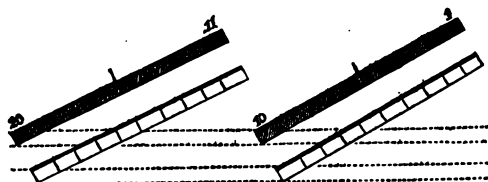
DIAGRAM II.



3. The Company will be directed to "mark time"—^{In Subdivisions.} "quick," "Subdivisions, right wheel;" Nos. 1 and 11 (the *pivot* men of the wheel) in the front rank *will not move off their original places*, and the two Subdivisions will wheel to the *right*, and when three paces are made, they will be directed to "mark time." The Company will then be in the position shown in Diagram II. This position is called an "oblique echelon." On the words "re-form Company," the two Subdivisions will wheel back to their original position in Diagram I. Nos. 1 and 11 steadily keeping on their ground.

4. The Company will then be directed to "left wheel;" Nos. 10 and 20 (now the *pivot* men) in the front rank *will not move off their original places*, and the two Subdivisions will wheel to the *left*, and when three paces are made, they will be directed to "mark time." The Company will then be in the position shown in Diagram III.; on the order "re-form Company," the Subdivisions will wheel back to position in Diagram I., Nos. 10 and 20 still steadily keeping their ground.

DIAGRAM III.



5. The Company will then be directed to "right about turn." It will not be "right about face," because the Company is what is technically called "*on the move*," *marking time*. If on the "halt," it would be "right about face." The Company will then have the rear rank leading, the front rank in the rear, and the Company will be what is called "facing to the rear." It will be observed, now, that the original *right* flank man becomes a *left* flank man, and the *left*, a *right* flank man. ^{Cap. iii. 1.} The command will then be "Subdivisions, right wheel," Nos. 10 and 20 being now the *right* flank men of the two Subdivisions, they will keep their ground, and the present left flank will advance, as before; when they have made three paces, they will be ^{Cap. iv. 3.} directed to "mark time," and "rear-form Company," and will wheel back to their original position, rear rank in

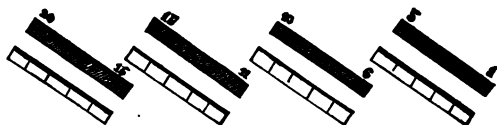
front, which is called "rear-form," in contradistinction to "front-form."

Cap. iv. 4. 6. And in like manner the Subdivisions will be directed to "left wheel,"—"rear-form Company."

Cap. iv. 1. 7. On the word "front," all will "right about turn" to the original front, as at Diagram I.

Cap. II. 5. 8. In like manner the "Sections" will be proved. On the command "Sections right wheel," Nos. 1, 6, 11, and 16 will keep their ground, as the pivot men of Sections on a right wheel, and the left flank of each Section will advance three paces, when they will be directed to "mark time," and the Company will be in position of Diagram IV., and, as before, will be directed to re-form Company.

DIAGRAM IV.



9. On the command "Sections, left wheel," Nos. 5, 10, 15, and 20, will keep their ground, and the *right* flanks will advance three paces, and will be directed to "mark time," and "re-form Company."

Cap. iv. 5. 10. The Company will then be turned to the right about, and the Company will be "proved," in like manner, rear rank in front, as explained in the case of Subdivisions; and when "proved," will be directed to "halt, front." The command will be, "mark time," "Sections right wheel," "rear-form Company," "Sections left wheel," "mark time," "rear-form Company."

CHAPTER V.

PROVING A COMPANY IN FOURS.

1. The Company will then be "told off" by "fours."

2. "Four deep" is executed by the front and rear rank, in the same manner as is "two deep" from a single rank, except on the word "fours" the rear rank will take a pace of twelve inches to the rear.

Cap. III. 4. 3. In single rank on the word "deep," each left file will take one pace of twelve inches to the rear, with the *left* foot, and one step of twenty-one inches to the right with the

right foot. This will bring each left file directly behind his immediate right file; and so the front and rear rank of a Company will form "four deep."

4. A *Company* being told off from right to left, as before Fours deep. directed, on the word "fours," the rear rank will take one Cap. iii. 1. pace of twelve inches to the rear; and on the word "deep," F. E. p. 42. each left file of the front and rear rank will, as in forming two deep, take one pace to the rear with the *left* foot, and one pace to the right with the *right* foot; each left file Cap. v. 2, 3. covering his immediate right file, called "doubling on the proper rear of the right files." The Company will then be in Cap. ii. 6. four lines, or "four deep;" these two steps should be made in quick time, the men counting mentally "one—two." The right files do not move.

5. *Front.*—On the word "front," the *left* files will resume their places, by taking one pace to the *left* with the left foot, and one pace forward with the right; the Company will then be two deep, the right files not moving, and then the whole rear rank will move up, one pace, to its original Cap. iv. 2. position. To ensure regularity, each file should count the movements, "one, two, three," in quick time. At "three," the whole of the rear rank will close up, the right files taking care not to close up until the left files are well up in line, and not to hurry the movement.

6. *Fours, Right.*—On the word "fours," the rear rank Fours, right. will step back one pace of twelve inches; on the word "right," the front and rear rank will face to the *right*, the same left files will take a step with the *right* foot to the right, and one step forward with the left, counting movements as before, "one, two, three," the right files standing still after they have faced to the right. The Company will then be in sections of fours facing to the right.

7. *Front.*—On the word "front," the whole will left face, Front. bringing the Company to its original front; and the left files will, as last before described, take one step to the *left*, with the left foot, and one to the front with the right, and when in line the rear rank will take one step to the front; counting "one, two, three," in quick time, as before, to ensure a simultaneous movement.

8. *Fours, Left.*—On the word "fours," the rear rank will Fours, left. take one pace of twelve inches to the rear, and on the word "left," the whole will face to the left. Each *left* file will take one step to the *left* with the *left* foot, and one pace *back* with the *right* foot, passing in front of his right file man.

9. *Front.*—The whole will right face, which will bring Front.

the Company to the original front ; two deep will be then formed, as before described, by the left files taking one pace to the *left* with the left foot, and one forward with the right, when the whole rear rank will close up together.

Same
about.

10. The Company will then be directed, "*Fours about.*" On the word "*fours,*" the rear rank will take a pace to the rear ; and on the word "*about*" the whole will face to the right about. The left files will take one pace to the front with the *right* foot, and one to the *left* with the left, passing before the right files.

Front.

Cap. v. 7.

Rear rank in
front.

11. *Front.*—The whole will right about to the original front, and then form two deep, as before described.

12. The Company will then be directed to "*mark time : quick,*" "*right about, turn,*" and "*fours deep.*" Here the original front rank will be in the rear : on the word "*fours*" the original rear rank, now the front rank, looking to the rear, will take one step forward, the whole will form fours as before directed,* and on the words "*rear-form*" they will form two deep facing to the rear, the rear rank falling back (*see note*).

Cap. v. 6.

13. *Fours right.*—On the word "*fours,*" the rear rank man in front will take a pace in advance, and the whole will turn to the right and form four deep, as before described.

14. *Rear Turn.*—The whole will turn to the left, fronting to the rear, form two deep, and the rear rank now in front will step back one pace.

Cap. v. 8.

15. *Fours Left.*—On the word *fours*, the same rear rank man in front will take one pace in advance, the whole will turn to the left, and form four deep, as before described.

16. *Rear Turn.*—The whole will turn to the right fronting to the rear, form two deep, and the rear rank man, now in front, will step back one pace.

Cap. iv. 2.

17. *Halt—Front.*—The Company will halt, and right about face, and will resume the position as in Diagram I.

18. It must be borne in mind that whenever the word "*front,*" or "*rear-turn*" from the front, is given, the whole turn to the *right about*, and never *left about*.

19. The Company is now said to be "*proved,*" and will march out and proceed to drill.

* In some corps the original front rank (now in the rear) is made to take a pace back, and the left files take a pace to the rear with the *left* foot, and a pace to the right with the *right* foot. But this is evidently incorrect, for if the word *front* is given, the whole would face about, and the left files would move up forming two deep, and the rear rank (now in its proper rear) would make a pace forward and close up, and the result would be that the original line would be a pace in advance of its original position.

20. If the Company is to move by "fours," the supernumerary rank, that is the officers and non-commissioned officers, who are in the rear, or third line, will on the word "fours," step back one pace.

It is usual to form "close column of Sections," in this part of the drill, but as this movement requires explanation, and a certain degree of knowledge of the movements, we will explain it later.

CHAPTER VI.

FORMATION OF FOURS ON THE MARCH.

1. It will not be out of place here to explain the formation of *fours* while the Company is on the march. A Company, while advancing or retiring, may form *fours*, that is fours to the right or fours to the left. On the word "fours," the *present** rear rank will mark time one pace. This will enable the front rank to gain one pace; and on the word "deep" the left files will take their places; or if formed to either flank, say to the *right*, the men will turn to the *right*, and in order to allow the *left* files to take their places, as before described, the *right files* will mark time two paces, while the *left files* move to their places as when forming fours from the halt, as above described, and the whole will then move on in the new direction. In the same manner "fours left," on the word "fours," the present rear rank will mark time one pace: on the word "left" the men will turn to the *left*, the right files will mark time two paces, while the left will move to their places as when forming fours on the halt, as before described, and the whole will then move on in the new direction.

2. If required to form "fours" from file marching, the right files will mark time, two paces, the rear rank will open to the right, and left files will step into their proper places, as into Section of fours. And to re-form two deep from fours to file-marching, the right files will mark time two paces, while the left files resume their places, and the rear rank will close in to the left.

3. On the words "front turn," or "rear turn," the whole will turn to the front or rear as required, the *right files* marking time, two paces as before, while the *left files* will resume their original places; and the rear rank will regain

* We say "present rear rank," because the proper front rank may be in rear, as before described.

its distance; the whole then will march steadily to the front or the rear as the case may be.

Forming two deep from close files.

4. N.B.—A Company should be exercised in forming “fours” close files to either flank, and re-form two deep. The command will be as follows :—“Company, fours—deep,” and when the formation is complete :—“To the right close, quick march.” The extreme right file will remain steady, and all the other files will take the side step to the right, closing up the spaces. If on the *left* close, then they will close on the extreme left file in a similar manner. In order to re-form two deep the command will be, “From the right; re-form two deep, quick march.” The extreme right file will remain steady, and all the others will take the side step to the left, each successive left file will step up into his place when a space of 21 inches is opened for him, when his right file will halt, and so on in succession, the rear rank man closing up at the same time. And the same manner, “From the left, re-form two deep” the files will open out from the extreme left to right, the left files will take up their places in succession from the left in a similar manner. So also they may “on the centre close,” the Subdivisions closing to the inner flanks, and also “From the centre, re-form two deep,” the Subdivisions will extend right and left from the inner flanks.

5. As this part of our work is principally for the recruit, we do not hesitate to occupy a little more space in endeavouring to make the formation of “fours” clear to him. If he will take slips of paper and place them according to the following diagrams, he will at once comprehend the movements :—

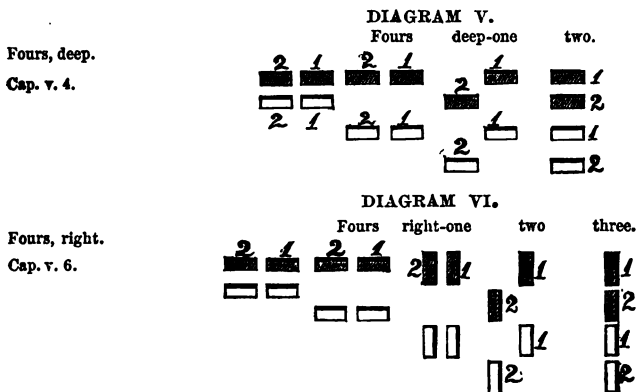
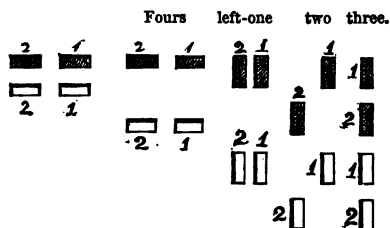
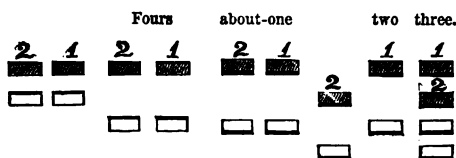


DIAGRAM VII.



Fours, left.
Cap. iv. 8.

DIAGRAM VIII.



Fours, about.
Cap. iv. 10.

Sizing a Company is to prevent an irregular appearance in the height of the men in the ranks. The tallest are placed in the flanks; the front and his rear rank man being, as nearly as possible, the same size. When a Company is first sized the following method will be adopted:—The Company will be drawn up in single file. The tallest man will be placed on the right, the second tallest on the left, the third tallest on the inner side of the right flank man, the next on the inner side of the left flank man, and so on in succession, so that the smaller men will be placed in regular gradation towards the centre. They will then number off from right to left; and then in Subdivisions as before described, taking care, if the number is uneven, whether the Company is a right or left flank company. They will then be formed in two deep, the left files of the right Subdivision will be ordered to take one pace to the rear and one to the right, and the left files of the left Subdivision one pace to the front and one to the right. If the left flank man is a right file he will also take a pace to the front, and the whole will be directed to close on the right file. The rear rank will cover correctly, and if there be a blank file, it must be the third from the left.

Sizing a Company.

F. E. p. 48.

Cap. iii. 1.

Cap. iv. 4.

Cap. iii. 4.

Cap. iii. 1, 2.

Cap. iii. 5.

Proving a Company.—In order to bring under one head

F. E. p. 88. the commands for proving a Company, we will transcribe the following from the "Field Exercises."

After a Company has been told off on parade, it will be proved in the following manner:—

"Mark time—Quick—Subdivisions, right wheel" (when in echelon). "Mark time—Re-form Company."

"Subdivisions, left wheel" (when in echelon). "Mark time—Re-form Company."

"Sections, right wheel" (when in echelon). "Re-form Company."

"Sections left wheel" (when in echelon). "Re-form Company."

The Company will then be turned to the right about and be proved in the same manner rear rank in front.

"Halt—Front." "Fours deep, Front." "Fours right, Front." "Fours left, Front." "Fours about, Front."

The Company will also be proved, rear rank in front, in forming fours to the right and left "on the march," as follows:—

"Mark time—Quick." "Right-about—Turn." "Fours right—rear turn." "Fours left—rear turn." "Halt—Front."

"Form close column of Sections—Quick march." "Re-form Company—Quick march."

"Form square on the leading Company. Sections outwards." "Re-form Company, Quick march." "Halt, Dress," or according to the position it is to take in column.*

"Right Sections, first and third, order arms," "Left Sections, second and fourth, order arms." "Right Subdivisions—Stand at ease." "Left Subdivisions—Stand at ease."

CHAPTER VII.

WORD OF COMMAND.

1. It is important that the movement of the men should

* As this movement can only be done by several Companies, it hardly comes within the range of Company Drill. The reader is therefore referred to the "Field Exercises," Part III., Section 44, p. 173. The single Company ought, nevertheless, to be exercised in forming Sections outwards; that is, the 1st and 2nd Sections being wheeled together to the right, and the 3rd and 4th to the left, a quarter circle; the 2nd and 3rd closing up in rear of the 1st and 4th respectively, which face outwards, and will halt without word of command, and then to re-form column; the pivot-men will face to the direction of the wheel as described in Chapter x. 2.—Before re-forming column, the 2nd and 3rd Sections will step back to wheeling distance. When there are six Companies forming square, the Sections of the 3rd and 4th Companies will be directed to wheel outwards, forming respectively the opposite sides of the square.

be simultaneous; it must, therefore, be borne in mind, that when the command is being given, the Company, being on the "halt," must not move until the word "March" has been pronounced; or, if "marking time," the word "Forward."

2. The first part of the command is "cautionary" only, Caution, and a pause will be made. This pause is to give time for the officers and the covering-sergeant to take up their places required by the new position; and in cases of wheeling from the halt, for the pivot-men to face, as after explained. When these positions are taken, on the word *Cap. x. 4.* "March," or "Forward," the men will step out to execute the required movement, and not before.

3. There are exceptions. On formation of "fours," or *Cap. v. .* "two deep," the word "March" is not given.

4. The word "March" is given when the men are required to move forward or backward from the "halt."

5. When the men are required to "mark time," the command will be followed with "Slow" or "Quick;" and when required to advance, the word will be "Forward."

CHAPTER VIII

RIGHT IN FRONT; AND LEFT IN FRONT.

1. It is most important that a man in the ranks should know when the Company is *right* or *left* in front. There must be no hesitation in this.

2. A Company is said to be "in line" when drawn up in *Cap. ii. 10, 11* line with the other Companies of the Battalion; "in column," when it is wheeled out of the line and formed as a Company in parallel columns to the other Companies, or the Company itself wheeled from line into Subdivisions or Sections. The terms *right* or *left* in front are only applied to Companies, or a Company in *column*, and not in *line*.

3. When a single Company is "told off," the men are *Cap. iii. 1.* numbered from *right* to *left*. In Diagram I. "one" will be the *right* flank man. He will have "two" on his *Cap. iv. 2.* "left," as a *left file*, and so on. When the Company is standing in that position, whether facing to the north, south, east, or west, it is said to be *right in front*. Take the Diagram I., representing a *single Company*, and suppose *Cap. iv. 2.*

yourself in the ranks, facing, of course, towards the shaded line, representing the face of the Company, and you turn the diagram which way you will, being in the ranks, you will turn with it, and you will still have the original *right flank man* on the right, and that will still be the proper *right in front*. It must, however, be remembered that all Companies are drilled as if in Battalion, and when drawn up will be *as in line*; therefore, properly speaking, the term *right in front* is not applicable.

Cap. ii. 10.

4. If a Company or column of Companies be faced about, and march to the rear, the rear rank in front, they will be, what is called, taking ground to the rear, and will not be manœuvred in that position; it will be still right in front, marching or taking ground to the rear.

Cap. ii. 11.
Right in
front.

5. When a Company is in column, that is, has wheeled from line into Subdivisions or Sections by the words "right wheel," the right Subdivision, or the right Section of the right Subdivision (as the case may be) will be leading. Take Diagram II., and suppose the "right wheel" of the two Subdivisions to be completed at right angles to the original position, and the quarter circle completed; and Diagram IV., the "right wheel" of the four Sections to be in like manner completed, then we shall have the right Subdivision or its right Section (as the case may be) leading; the Company in column in this position, will be *right in front*. Supposing we have a succession of Companies in line, then on the Companies wheeling out of line to the right, No. 1 Company, that is, the Company on the extreme right of the line, will be leading, and the others would be following in the rear in succession; we should then have the Companies in column *right in front*.

Cap. iv. 3.

Cap. iv. 8.

6. If, in this position, the word of command be "right about face," or, if on the "march," "right about turn," and though the left Subdivision or the left Section of that Subdivision (as the case may be) will be leading, the Company will not be *left in front*, but the Company will be marching to the rear for a temporary purpose as above stated, and the rear rank will be in front; this must be borne in mind. It will be a Company in column *right in front* marching to the rear.

Cap. x. 14.

7. In order to bring a Company in this position to the *proper front*, it will be ordered to "right about face," or if on the march, "right about turn." It cannot, for reasons after explained, wheel into line from this position.

Left in front.

8. When a Company is in column, that is, has wheeled

out of line into Subdivisions or Sections, by the words "left wheel," then the *left* Subdivision, or its left Section (as the case may be), will be leading. Take Diagram III., and suppose the "left wheel" to be completed, then we shall have the left Subdivision leading; and, in like manner, if in Sections, its left Section leading. The Company in column in this position will be *left in front*. If we have a succession of Companies in line, then on the Companies wheeling out of line to the left, the extreme Company on the left of the line will be leading, and the others would be following in its rear in succession: we should then have the Companies in column *left in front*. As the *front* rank will be leading, the Company cannot be brought to a Company in column right in front, by the word "front," or by requiring it either to "right about face," or "turn," for then the rear rank would be in front, and would be a Company left in front, marching to the rear; it is brought to the proper right in front by first wheeling into line, by wheeling on the centre, or by the countermarch, as after explained.

Cap. iv. 4.

Cap. x. 6.

Cap. xi. 6.

Cap. xvii. 5.

9. If the Company be right in front, and the word of command be "fours right," or, if simply "right face," or "right turn," then the original extreme right files will be leading, the Company will be "right in front;" but in what is called on "a flank march," of fours or files (as the case may be), and on the word "front," or "front turn," they will "left face," or "turn" and come to its original "front," if in fours will first form "two deep." The same will apply if the Company is in column of Subdivisions or Sections file marching.

10. But, if the word of command is "fours left," or "left face," or "left turn," then the original extreme left file will be leading, the Company will be "left in front," on a flank march. On the word "front," or "front turn," the Company will be brought to its proper "right in front" by "turning to the right," or "right face;" and, if in fours, first forming "two deep."

11. If the Company is on the diagonal march, then, on the word "front," if on the *right* half-turn, it will half-turn to the *left*, if on the *left* half-turn, it will half-turn to the *right*, and thus resume the proper front. Or, if right or left in front, on the diagonal march, to bring the Company facing to the rear, it will be ordered to "rear turn;" if "front turn," then it will turn to the proper front by the shortest turn from the diagonal facing.

Diagonal
march.

CHAPTER IX.

DRESSING.

Cap. ii. 10.
In line.

1. A Company as in line will be dressed from the *right* or *left* flank, according to circumstances, after explained; and each man will regulate his position in the line from the *right* or *left* as directed, by moving till he is just able to distinguish the lower part of the face of the second man beyond him in that direction. But for dressing a Battalion in line, see "Field Exercises," Part iii. sect. 7, p. 107.

N.B.—A Company in line (in Battalion) advancing or retiring will dress by the centre.

Cap. iii. 11.

Right in
front.

Cap. viii. 5.

2. When the Company is in column *right in front* (i.e. wheeled to the right out of line), the Captain will change his flank, and will place himself on the left flank leading, and the men of the Company in column, and of each Subdivision or Section, if in Subdivisions or Sections, will dress by the *left*. The *left* is now called the *pivot flank*. When, therefore, the *right* is in front, the *left* will be the pivot. The right flank in this position is called the "reverse flank."

Cap. viii. 8. =
Left in front.

3. When a Company is in column, *left in front*, the Captain will take the lead, placing himself on the *right flank*, and the column will dress *by the right*. The *right* is now called the *pivot flank*. When, therefore, the *left* is in front the *right* will be the *pivot*; the left flank will be the "reverse flank."

Malton, p. 2.

4. The above explanation applies as well to columns of Companies as to columns of Subdivisions or Sections. A Company or Companies, therefore (or their parts), in single column, at whatever distance the column may be formed, cover and dress to the pivot flank.

F. E. p. 5.

5. Each man, when properly in line, should feel his right or left hand man (towards the pivot flank) at the thick part of the arm, immediately below the elbow.

Diagonal
march.

6. During the diagonal march the leading flank will be the pivot for the time being; for instance, when a Company is moving diagonally to the right, the right, or leading man, will be the pivot, for the time being, and *vice versa*, and he must, therefore, pay particular attention to his pace and direction, as the accuracy of the movement will depend on him. The other files must be careful that their right (if faced to the left, then the left) arms do not

get beyond the centre of the men's backs who precede them in echelon; if they keep this position their right feet will just clear the left of the preceding files, and *vice versa* on the left quarter turn. F. E. p. 31.

7. In the diagonal march of a Company as in column, when the half-turn is to the *pivot* flank, the Captain will lead the Company; when to the *reverse* flank (and the Captain is not ordered to change his flank), the Lieutenant will move up (he was in the rear of the reverse flank), and will lead the diagonal march. Cap. ix. 2, 3.
Malton, p. 18.

8. If the Captain changes his flank on the march, as he takes up his place, he will give the words "by the left," or "by the right," as he falls in in his new place; if he changes during a wheel, the above words "by the right," or "by the left," as the case may be, will be immediately followed by the word "forward."

N.B.—9. While, therefore, the men will be from time to time directed by which flank they should dress, by the words, "by the right," or "by the left," it is nevertheless necessary they should bear continually in mind by which flank they are to dress, by observing whether the column is *right* or *left* in front; for, *when wheeled into column, the men have to correct their own dressing without the word of command.*

10. When a halted column is wheeled into line, the Captain will dress his Company when in line from the pivot; and when the dressing is completed, will take his place as in line, as after explained.

11. The faces of the men form the line of dressing, and not their breasts or feet. F. E. p. 27.

CHAPTER X.

THE WHEEL.

1. The wheel is the only apparent difficulty the soldier has to overcome: but, with a little pains, and a strict attention to the directions of the instructor, a wheel will be properly effected. The movement is the same as that of a gate on its hinges. The hinges represent what is called the "flank pivot," which moves, as it were, on an axis, the pivot man not shifting his ground; the other extreme flank is to advance, the flank man stepping out the full regulation step; if slow or quick, 30 inches; if double, 36

inches. This flank is called the "wheeling flank." Each intermediate file will regulate his step according to his distance from the wheeling flank, lessening to the pivot. If each man will *look outwards* or to the wheeling flank, always keeping in sight the lower part of the face of his second man on that side, and *feel inwards*, that is, touch the man on his pivot flank, the wheel will be effected regularly. If this rule be not *strictly attended to*, he will not only be out himself, but he will put every one else out. The man on the wheeling flank will look inwards towards the pivot flank.

2. If the wheel is from the *halt*, or, as it is termed, a "halted" or "standing pivot," the pivot man of the front rank (and for all purposes of the wheel the front rank man on the pivot flank is called the "*pivot man*") will face to the direction of the wheel, after the caution word and before "march." He will keep this position while the others wheel forward, as before described, on that pivot.

3. If on a "moveable pivot," that is, when the Company being on the move, or "on the move" forms part of the command, the pivot man brings his inner shoulder gradually round with the other men, at the same time circling round the wheeling point with very short steps.

4. If a Company as in line be directed to "right wheel" from the "halt," the front rank *right file* will *right face* and stand fast, his rear rank man uncovering him, as after explained, and the Company will wheel round to the right on the word "march." (It will then be a Company as in column, right in front.) If *left wheel*, then the *left file* becomes pivot man, who will face to the left and stand fast, and the right flank will move forward round that pivot on the word "march," and the Company will be in column, *left in front*.

5. On the words "Subdivisions (or Sections) right wheel," the Company being on the halt, the right flank man of each Subdivision or Section will face to the right and stand fast, and his rear rank man will uncover, as after described, and the Subdivisions or Sections will wheel, as before described, on the word "march;" the Company will then be in columns of Subdivisions or Sections, right in front. "Subdivisions (or Sections), left wheel," then the left flank men of each Subdivision or Section will become the pivot men and face to the left, and their respective rear rank men will uncover, as after explained; and on the word "march," the Subdivisions

or Sections will wheel to the left, and the Company will be in column of Subdivisions or Sections, left in front. Cap. viii. 8.

6. When the Company "on the halt" is in open column of Subdivisions or Sections, and is ordered to wheel into line, *if right in front*, the word of command will be "left wheel into line," the pivot man on the left of each Subdivision or Section (as the case may be) will left face, and stand fast, and his rear rank man will uncover, as after explained, and will raise the *left* arm from the elbow* till the command "eyes front" is given by the Captain. The Subdivision or Section will wheel into line on the word "march." If the column is *left in front*, that is, the left Subdivision, or the left Section of the left Subdivision (if in Sections) leading, then the word of command will be "right wheel into line;" then the pivot man on the right will face to the right, and raise the left arm as before described, his rear rank man will uncover, and the Subdivisions or Sections will wheel into line as before described. Cap. ii. 12.
Cap. x. 9.
Cap. viii. 8.
Cap. x. 9.

7. If, however, the wheel from open column into line takes place while "on the march" or "on the move," or moveable pivot from the halt, then the command will be *right* or *left* wheel into line; and each pivot man will keep his ground, as before described, gradually coming round with the Company, Subdivision, or Section, as the case may be. Cap. iv. 3, 8.
Cap. x. 12.

8. The *right* backward wheel is effected exactly in the same way, the extreme right front rank man, the pivot, keeping his ground (if from the halt, facing to the left), the left flank wheeling backward on that pivot. The *left* backward wheel is effected by the pivot man on the left keeping his ground (and if from the halt facing to the right), and the right flank wheeling backwards on that pivot. *The rear rank men do not uncover as in wheeling forward.* Cap. x. 9.

9. In all cases of *wheeling forwards* from the halt,† the rear rank man of the wheeling pivot will, after the "cautionary" words, and before the word "march" is given, take one pace to the rear with the foot towards the pivot flank of the wheel, and one to the side with the other foot, so as to cover the file in the rear rank next Cap. vii. 2.
Cap. iii. 1, 2.

* Riflemen carry the rifle on the right arm.

† Except in forming Company to the front from the file-marching, as after explained (Cap. xv. 2).

to him towards the wheeling flank, and he will resume his place when on the wheel. *But on the backward wheel, and when the men are faced about to wheel, he does not do so.*

10. When a Company is simply directed to right or left wheel, it will continue to wheel on the pivot until it is either directed to "halt" or "forward;" in the latter case, the whole will step forward the usual pace.

Cap. ii. 13,
14.

11. When a Company, in column of Subdivisions or Sections, on the march, is directed to "change direction to the right" or "left," the officers, or sergeants, attached to each Subdivision or Section will give the word right or left wheel at the proper wheeling moment, and the Subdivision or Section will wheel in that direction; and, at the proper time, he will say, "forward." Care must be taken not to wheel or step forward until the word is given, otherwise the distances will be lost or gained, as the case may be.

Cap. x. 6, 7.

12. If the words "on the move" precede the "caution" "right" or "left wheel," the Company being on the halt,* it implies that the pivot man (or men), instead of facing into the named direction at the wheel, will stand fast till the word "march," when the wheel will proceed exactly as if made on the march, and that the march will be continued on the word "forward" being given.

Malton, 6.

13. As a general rule, the cautionary word "wheel," when the men are on the halt, will imply that a wheel of a quarter circle is to be made, unless preceded by the words "— paces" or "on the move."

Cap. viii. 5, 8.

14. It may be useful to remember that, when Companies are in column, or a Company in column of Subdivisions or Sections *right* in front, it will left wheel into line, and, *if left* in front, it will *right* wheel into line. If in the former instance the columns were to right wheel, the whole of the original line would be disarranged, the right of each Section would be on the left; the right flank men on the left of their Subdivisions or Sections, and *vice versa*, and the Company would be what is called *clubbed*. And the same confusion will take place if, when *left is in front*, they are directed to *left* wheel into line. But, again, if *right is in front*, and the whole are directed to "right about turn," and though the fourth section is leading, we cannot bring them *right* wheel into line, because the rear rank would be

Cap. viii. 7.

* The above are general rules for wheeling; we shall have, in describing particular movements, to point out in detail the duties of the men in their respective places.

in front, and the same confusion as before described would be the result; they must be brought to the "front" and then wheeled into line. And so, also, if the proper *left is in front*, on the word "right about turn," though the first section would be leading, we cannot wheel into line in this position, because the rear rank would be in front, and the wheeling into line would create the same confusion; they must be faced to the right about from rear again, and then wheeled into line. These positions are merely stated here in order to lead the men in the ranks to think and understand what they are ordered to do, and the effect of the words of command.

15. It is important to be able to calculate distances for any given number of Files. On a wheel it is usual for the *Covering-Sergeant* to run out to take up a point where the wheeling flank will rest, and for that purpose he should be able to calculate, by the paces he takes while running out, the proper distance.

A man in line occupies a front of 21 inches, and the length of pace is 30 inches. If, therefore, he take two-thirds the number of paces as comprises the number of files in front of the Company, Subdivision, or Section wheeling, he will be *about* correct. But the following rule is laid down for calculating the exact distance:—Multiply the number of files by 7, and divide the result by 10; the quotient will give the paces, and the remainder (if any) multiplied by 3, will give the inches over. But for all practical purposes, it would be sufficient to multiply the number of files by 7 and cut off the figure on the right.

N.B.—The position and duty of Officers, &c., during these wheels, will be explained in the proper place. Capp.
xxiv. xxv.

CHAPTER XI.

WHEELING ON THE CENTRE.

1. Imagine a compass-needle working on the centre pivot. If one end be advanced, the other end will retire, and *vice versa*. The needle does not alter its *locality*, but one half will advance and the other half retire, both revolving round the same pivot. And so a Company wheeling on the centre. One Subdivision will advance while the other retires.

2. It will be observed, however, that there will be two Cap. iv. 2.

pivot men, namely, the two *inner flank* men of each Sub-division. As a Company cannot wheel on two *pivots* any more than the needle of the compass, the invariable rule is, that the inner flank man of the Subdivision that *advances* will be the pivot man of a Company wheeling on the centre. The flank man of the *wheeling forward Subdivision* thus becoming the pivot, will, on the "caution," face to the new direction, and his rear rank man uncover, as before described.

Cap. x. 2.

Cap. x. 9.

3. As on the words "right wheel" the left flank moves forward, so "on the centre right wheel" the left Sub-division will move forward, forming the ordinary movement of a *right wheel*; the right flank man of the front rank of the left Subdivision, being the pivot man, will face to the right and keep his ground, his rear rank man uncovering, who will take up his place as the wheel proceeds. The left Subdivision will represent the advancing half of the compass-needle, the right Subdivision will therefore necessarily fall back, and will *left* backwards wheel.

Cap. x. 5.

Cap. x. 9.

Cap. x. 8.

4. On the words "on the centre left wheel," the *right* Subdivision will be the advancing Subdivision wheeling to the left, and the inner left flank man of the front rank of this Subdivision will be the pivot man, and will face to the left and keep his ground, and his rear rank man will uncover as before; the left Subdivision will wheel back, as in a right backwards wheel.

Cap. x. 9.

Cap. x. 8.

5. When there are more than twelve men in a Sub-division, it is usual to direct the Subdivision that has to retire to face to the right about and wheel, rear rank in front, and, when the wheel is complete, to face to the original front.

Cap. ii. 10,
11.

6. It is important to remember, when a Company as in line, wheeling on the centre, wheeled to the right, it becomes a Company as in *column*, right in front; if wheeled to the left, it becomes a Company as in *column*, left in front. Similarly a Company as in *column*, right in front, if wheeled to the left, and a Company as in *column*, left in front, if wheeled to the right, will wheel into *line*; because, as we before observed, each Company is supposed to be one of the battalion; and the effect will be just the same, as if the Company wheeled from line into column, or column into line.

Malton, 29.

7. A Company as in line or column wheeling in the centre from the halt, the command will be "on the centre right [or left] wheel—quick march." On the word

"wheel," the *Captain* will place himself one pace in the *Captain*. front of the centre of the Subdivision that advances, and will face to the front.

The *Covering-Sergeant* will run out, and take up his position, in order to mark where the outer flank of the same advancing Subdivision will rest, placing himself in a line (aligning himself) with the pivot man, who has faced to the direction of the wheel. Covering-Sergeant.

On the word "*March*"—

The *Captain* will turn towards his Company, and will move to the flank marked by the *Captain*. *Covering-Sergeant*. When the wheel is completed he will give the words, "Company," "halt," "dress," "eyes front."

If the retiring Subdivision has been faced about, then, after "halt," the *Captain* will add "front;" and the men of the retiring Subdivision will face to the front by the right about face.

If the wheel bring the Company from line into column *right in front*, then the *Captain* will place himself on the *left* flank, if *left in front*, on the *right* flank. If wheeling *left in front*, then on the right, as a Company in line. Cap. xii. 6, 9.
Line into column.
Captain.

The *Covering-Sergeant* will fall into his proper place as a Company in column or in line, as the case may be. Cap. xii. 6, 9.
Covering-Sergeant.

The *Lieutenant* will move across to his proper place also, according as the movement brings the Company in column or line right or left in front. Cap. xii. 6, 9.
Lieutenant.

The *Supernumerary* rank will take its distance from the rear rank during the wheel. Supern.

8. If a Company as in line is required to wheel on its centre preparatory to a change of front in line, the *Captain* will dress his Company by the flank that wheels forward to the *Covering-Sergeant*, and will then move to his proper position in line; the supernumerary rank will preserve its proper distance and position. For this purpose, a Company may wheel the quarter circle or any given number of paces. In the latter case, the *Covering-Sergeant* will step the paces named from the eighth file from the centre counting towards the flank that wheels forward, in the manner after directed. Cap. xiii.

CHAPTER XII.

TAKING OPEN AND CLOSE ORDER. THE POSITION OF OFFICERS IN A COMPANY IN LINE AND IN COLUMN.

Cap. II. 10.
Cap. III. 6.
Cap. IV. 1.

Open order.

1. A Company as in line will be drawn up in close order, that is, the rear rank immediately behind the front rank, the *Supernumerary* rank three paces in the rear. On the command (the Company being on the "halt") "rear rank, take open order," the flank men, that is, the extreme right and the extreme left men of the rear rank, will take two paces to the rear and face to their right.* On the word "march," the rear rank will take two full paces to the rear, the flank men will front and raise their left arms from the elbow, the hand open. On the word "rear rank, dress," given by the Sergeant on the right of the *Supernumerary* rank, the rear rank will look to its right and dress; on the words "eyes front," they will turn their eyes to the front, and the flank men will drop their arms; the *Supernumerary* rank will take four back paces, and the same Sergeant will dress the *Supernumerary* rank, "*Supernumerary* rank—dress—eyes front."

On the word "Order," the Officers will "recover" swords.

Captain.

The *Captain*, who was on the right flank, will move out and place himself one pace in front of the second file from the right of the Company.

Lieutenant.

The *Lieutenant*, who was in the *supernumerary* rank, in the rear of the second file from the left flank,

Ensign.

And the *Ensign* (or Second Lieutenant), who was in the rear of the centre of the Company, will both pass round the left flank and place themselves in front of the Company and of the same Files they respectively covered when in rear, and in a line with the Captain.

Covering-Sergeant.

The *Covering-Sergeant*, who was originally in rear of the Captain on the right of the rear rank, will take one pace to the left and take the place of the right flank rear rank man, who has stepped back.

Cap. XII. 1.

On the word "March"—

The Officers in front will take two paces to their front. The *Lieutenant* and *Ensign* will look to their right; the

F. E. p. 104. * A battalion in line taking open order, the right-hand rear rank man of each Company, and the left-hand rear rank of the whole line, will step back two paces, and face to the right.

Captain will glance to his left and dress them, and will give the word "steady."

The Officers will then "port" their swords and look to the front.

The *Covering-Sergeant* will take one side pace to the right and then a pace to the front, and take the place vacated by the *Captain* on the right of the front rank. Covering-Sergeant.

2. On resuming close order, the word of command will be "rear rank, take close order—march;" the rear rank will take two paces to the front, and thus close up to the original position, and will be in "close order" again. Close order.

On the word "Order"—

The Officers in front of the Company will recover their swords and face to the right. On the word "march"—

The *Captain* will resume his place on the right of the front rank, and face by the *right about* to the front, and "carry" swords. Captain.

The *Lieutenant* and *Ensign* (or *second Lieutenant*) will resume their original places in the supernumerary rank in the rear, passing round the left flank of the Company, and face to the front by the *right about*, and "carry" swords. Lieutenant.
Ensign.

The *Covering-Sergeant* will take two paces to his rear and one pace to his left; and when the Supernumerary Officers have passed to the rear and the *Captain* is in his place, he will take one pace to his right and one pace to the front into his place, covering the *Captain* on the right of the rear rank. Covering-Sergeant.

3. When a Company as in column right in front is marching in slow time, in order to take "open order," on the words "rear rank, take open order," the rear rank men will, on the word "order," mark time one pace, and then move on steadily. Cap. III. 1.
On the
march.

4. On taking "close order" on the march, on the word "order," the rear rank men will lengthen their pace until they regain their proper original "close order" distance from the front rank. Cap. xli.

5. The Company will always be ordered to march by the *F. E. p. 40.* right before taking open order.

6. When a Company is in line at close order, on caution "as a Company in line," the *Captain* will place himself on the right of the front rank. The *Covering-Sergeant* will be on the right of the rear rank, covering the *Captain*. The other officers and sergeants will be in a third rank three paces in the rear. The *Lieutenant* in the rear of the second file from the left; the *Ensign* (or *Second Lieutenant*) Cap. III. 10.
F. E. p. 55.
Position of
officers.
In line.

in the rear of the centre of the company; the third supernumerary in rear of the left sub-division; the fourth in the rear of the right, and so on.

F. E. p. 55.

Cap. III. 2.

In column.

7. *A Company as in column*, the Captain will be on the *pivot flank* of the front rank, that is, if *right* in front, on the *left flank*, *left* in front on the *right flank*; the Covering-Sergeant one pace in the rear of the second file from the pivot flank; the *Lieutenant* one pace to the rear of the second file from the reverse flank; the *Ensign* (or Second Lieutenant) in rear of the centre of the Company, &c.

Cap. ix. 2, 3.

Cap. xiii.

8. In marching to the front and rear, the officers and covering-sergeants take their places as in *line* or *column*, as the case may be, as above explained.

CHAPTER XIII.

F. E. pt. II. 2.

MARCHING TO THE FRONT AND REAR.

1. The instructor having stated the supposed order of the Battalion, "as a Company in line," or "as a Company in column," the line (or column) will advance "by the right" or "by the left." "Quick [slow, or double] March." On the word "March," the *Captain*, who will be on the proper flank of the Company, as in *line* or *column*, will select some object before him, say 150 yards straight in front, and then take some other object nearer to him, a stone, or tuft of grass in the same straight line, and march on this line; the direction of the march will be thus kept steady. On arriving at these points he will take up others in succession, and the men will be careful to step off together steadily, look to the front, keep their dressing, dressing to the proper flank, as before explained.*

Cap. ix. 1, 2.
Captain.

2. On retiring the caution will be "The Company (or column) will retire, right about face, quick, march." Or if on them arch, right about turn. The men will always turn to the *right* about, which must be done in three paces, and move off at the fourth pace in the new direction; the word "forward" will not be given. The rear rank will now be leading, and, therefore, should there be a "blank file," that is, an original front rank man without a rear rank man, the

* It is usual to add the words, "by the left" if *right* in front, "by the right" if *left* in front, at the word "march," to indicate to the men the flank to which they are to keep their dressing.

front rank man, now in the rear, will step up in line with the proper rear rank, and he will resume his place again of the Company being brought to the front.

3. The *Captain*, if the Company is in column, will step up in line with the proper rear rank when faced about, and select points to direct his march as before. If in line he will remain on the flank of the proper front rank. Cap. ix. 2.
Cap. xiii. 1.
Cap. ix. 1.

4. When the men are standing with "carried arms" and receive the words, quick or double march, they will slope arms as they take the first step to the front, except when wheeling on a standing pivot, or taking a number of paces to the front. F. E. p. 37.

N.B.—Artillery, who carry carbines, at the "advance" will always "support arms" on the double. They never slope arms, and they will only "support arms" on the quick march when so ordered.

5. During the slow step, the side step, and in stepping back, they will remain with carried arms (Artillery "advanced") unless ordered to "slope" (Artillery "support"), by separate word of command. When the arms are sloped, (or at the "support") the touch is kept with the elbow.

6. The men will invariably carry their arms from the slope when they halt, or after the wheel in passing in review, that is while passing in open columns of Companies before the reviewing officer. The Artillery will bring the carbine to the "advance" from the "support."

N.B.—In order to ensure regularity in bringing down the arms together, when the rifle is brought from the "slope" on the march, the right arm must be brought down to the side when the right foot comes to the ground, next after the hand is raised to assist from the "slope" to the "carry." And with the Artillery, when from the "support" to the "advance" the left hand is brought down with the left leg.

7. When the men are standing with ordered arms and are required to step off without shouldering (or advancing), at the caution *slow* or *quick* they will slip their right thumbs in rear of the barrel of their rifles; at the word *march*, they will give their rifles (or carbines) a jerk upwards so as to take hold of them about two inches lower down and bring them at once to the trail (with the regulation carbine the heel of the hand must feel the cock) as they take the first step to the front; the rear rank men will make their first step a short one, to give them sufficient room for their arms at the trail. At the word "halt," the

whole will halt and order their arms, the rear rank regaining its distance by taking a long pace as it comes to the halt.

8. In *Artillery*, on the command to double-march, the men will bring their carbines at once to the "support" on the first step without any separate word of command; or being halted, the carbines are to be instantly "advanced" in the same manner.

9. In turning to the right or left, the right about or left about, with sloped arms, the men will "carry arms" on the first pace of the turn, and having completed the turn, will "slope" again in the pace in which he steps off in his new direction. In case of *Artillery* with arms "supported," the butt of the carbine is to be lowered, and as soon as the turn is made, it is again to be brought to the "support" without the words "support arms."

10. In turning to the right about with "trailed arms," the rifle or carbine is to be brought up to a perpendicular position by a turn of the wrist on the first pace of the turn, and trail arms again in the fourth.

11. When men, standing with ordered arms, are directed to close to the right or left, to step back, or to take any named number of paces to the front, they will move with their arms at the *short trail*, and will come again to the order when they halt.

CHAPTER XIV.

F. E. pt. II.
19.

FILE MARCHING, AND FLANK MARCH BY FOURS.

1. If a Company placed, as is shown in Diagram I. and marching to the front, and be directed to "right turn," or if on the "halt" be directed to "right face—quick march," the files will be one behind the other; the right file (that is the front and rear rank men of the extreme right flank of the company) will be leading. The leading rear rank man will be on the right side of his immediate front rank man; the Company will be "file marching" *right in front*.

Cap. viii. 9.
Cap. xv. 2.

2. If "faced," or if on the march, "turned" to the *left*, from the original line, then the extreme left will be leading, and the extreme rear rank man will be on the *left* side of the front rank man; the company will then be "file marching *left in front*."

Cap. xv. 4.

3. The men must "cover" each other while marching, *exactly in file*, so that the head of the man immediately *before each soldier* will conceal the heads of all the others

in his front. No ground ~~must~~ be lost, every man placing his foot on the ground in advance of the spot from which his preceding man has taken up his foot, taking a full pace. F. E. p. 32.
The men must on no account look down.

4. On the words "right wheel" [or "left wheel"], the ^{Wheeling.} leading files will turn to the right [or left], continue the march in files, and the files will follow successively, without increasing or diminishing the distance from each other; in this movement each file will make its separate wheel on a pivot moveable in a small degree, without altering the cadence of march, but lengthening the pace a little with the outward foot. F. E. p. 33.

5. If the company, while wheeling in "file," is ordered to "halt" or "mark time," when part only of the files have wheeled into the new direction, the remainder, at the words "rear files, cover off," will cover off in rear by the ^{Malton, p. 41.} side step.

6. If the order "left" or "right wheel" be given while file marching, the Company will still keep in files; but should the words "to the left *turn*" or "to the right *turn*" be given, then the Company will turn to the left or right, as the case may be, that is, each man, individually and simultaneously, will turn to the required direction. The Company will at once necessarily be turned from *files* into *line*, and the men will continue to march in line, stepping out steadily the original pace and time. The same words will turn a company in line to a company in files.

7. But when a Company is marching in files it is more usual to say "front turn," or "rear turn."

8. If the Company is file marching to the *right flank*, ^{Front turn.} on the word "front turn," the whole will simultaneously turn to the *left*; or, if on the halt, then "front" will be the command. This will bring the Company in line to the original front, the original right flank man on the right, as in Diagram I.

Cap. iv. 2.

9. If the Company is file marching to *right flank*, on the words "rear turn," then the whole will turn to the *right*. This will bring the Company fronting to the rear.

10. If the Company is file marching to *left flank*, on the words "front turn," the whole will simultaneously turn to the *right*. This will bring the Company to the original front as above, 8.

11. And if the Company is file marching to *left flank*, on the words "rear turn," then the whole will turn to the *left*; this will bring the Company fronting to the rear, as at 9, above.

N.B.—The men in the ranks must never forget their *proper front*, bearing in mind whether the Company is right or left in front. If the Company is exercising left in front, it is equally correct to say “front turn,” the then proper front will be *left in front*, and the command must not be mistaken for *rear turn*, which will bring the rear rank in front.

12. We have stated (5) that if the Company, while wheeling in “file,” is ordered to “halt” or “mark time,” when part only of the files have wheeled into the new direction, the remainder, at the word, “rear files cover off,” will cover off in rear by the side step; but if “front” is to follow “halt,” the rear files will not be ordered to cover off, but they will move to their places at the word “dress.”

Cap. vi. 1. 13. All the above rules which apply to “file marching,” apply to “flank marches by fours,” forming two deep when brought to the front or rear.

Cap. v. 6, 8. 14. A Company “taking ground to the flank by fours,” that is, forming “fours” to the *right*, or to the *left*, will wheel to the right or left as it wheels in files, each file wheeling successively round the same pivot.

Cap. v. 5. 15. On the words “front, turn,” the “fours” will form two deep as before described, and fronting as before described in the case of file marching to the *right* as at 8; “rear turn,” as at 9, if to the *left*; if “front turn,” as at 10; if “rear turn,” as at 11, forming first each time, of course, “two deep.”

16. In all these movements the men will be assisted by the officers and non-commissioned officers, who take up places assigned to them.

Captain. In file marching and on the flank march by fours, the *Captain* takes his place next to the front rank man of the leading “file” or “fours” on the “pivot flank,” that is, when *right* is in front, then on the *left flank*; if left in front, then on the *right flank*.

Lieutenant. The *Lieutenant* marches on the “reverse flank,” that is on the other flank of the “file,” or “fours” at the second file or fours from the rear.

Ensign. The *Ensign*, or *Second Lieutenant* (as in artillery, &c.) in the rear of the centre; while the *captain* and *lieutenant* change their positions as the Company in “files,” or “fours,” reverses its front* the *ensign*, or *second lieutenant*, simply faces or turns with the Company.

F. E. 75.

* In battalion drill, when a Company in column takes ground by fours to the reverse flank, the *Captain*, unless ordered to do so, will not change his flank, but the *Lieutenant* will move up on that flank and lead the Company.

The *Covering-Sergeant* leads the front rank.

Covering-Sergeant.

If in Subdivisions or Sections, then the leaders of each will, in like manner, be on the *pivot* flank, the others, on the reverse, the covering-sergeant covering the captain.

17. When a Company is in close column and is directed to take ground to a flank by fours, the Captain or leader will place himself in front of the front rank man. The *covering-sergeant* (if on that flank) will place himself next to him in front of the second rank. The *supernumeraries* will march between the columns of fours. F. E. 76.
Malton, 62.

N.B. In order to avoid constant shifting of officers from one flank to the other, when a Company is ordered to take ground by fours or files to the reverse flank, the *Captain* will remain in his proper pivot flank unless otherwise ordered, but the *Lieutenant* will move up and lead. There are a few exceptions, which need not be here mentioned.

18. Before we pass to the next movement, it will be useful to explain other exercises under the heading of this chapter.

We are supposing that the Company is marching as in line, and it is required to advance or retire from the right or left of Companies, or of Subdivisions or Sections by *files* or *fours*. If to advance in files from right of Company, the command will be "right turn, left wheel." If to retire, right turn, right wheel," and *vice versa* if from the left. Cap. viii. 5.

19. If required to advance in files by Subdivisions or Sections, then the command will be "Break into files from right of Subdivisions [or Sections] to the right turn, left wheel." The whole will turn to the right, and the heads of each Subdivision or Section, that is from the right, will *left wheel*, and the Company will then be advancing in files of Subdivisions or Sections.

If required to retire, the command will be "The Company will retire; break into files from the right of Subdivisions [or Sections] to the right turn, right wheel."

20. If the Company is required to advance or retire from the right or left of a Company, the movement is always done in *fours*. The word of command to retire, will be "From the right of the Company, pass by fours to the rear; fours right, *right wheel*;" if from the *left*, the command will be, of course, "fours left, *left wheel*."

21. If, however, the Company is retiring, the order will be somewhat different. The Company will have been ordered to retire (as in line) "The line will retire, right about face, quick march." It will be perceived that the Cap. xiii. 2.

proper right is now on the left, and *vice versâ*; the command will therefore be "From the *proper right* of the Company, pass by fours to the rear; fours left, *right wheel*." The Company will now be in open column of Companies right in front, taking ground to a flank, for we are presuming successive Companies to be performing the same movement.

If from the *proper left*, then, of course, the command will be, "From the *proper left* of the Company, pass by fours to the rear; fours right, *left wheel*."

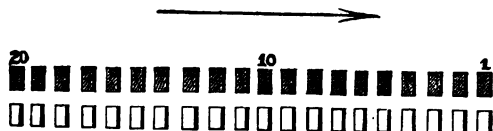
22. If a Company is advancing in open column (Subdivisions or Sections), and is required to pass through a stile or narrow obstruction, the most convenient order will be, "right turn," "heads of Companies (Subdivisions or Sections), left wheel," and each successive Company (Subdivision, or Section) will "tale off" as it were, and fall in succeeding each other, file marching, and the Company can be brought into columns again by the command, "Heads of Companies (Subdivisions or Sections), right wheel," and when in column "front turn," or by the words "Front form Companies (Subdivisions or Sections)," as explained in the next chapter.

CHAPTER XV.

F. E. pt. 1. FORMING COMPANY TO THE FRONT FROM FILE MARCHING,
52. AND FROM FLANK MARCHES BY FOURS.

Cap. xiv. 8. 1. There is a difference between "front" and "front form company," in "file marching" and "flank marches by fours." We have sufficiently explained the effect of the order "front" from file marching; we have now to describe the movement "front form Company."

DIAGRAM IX.



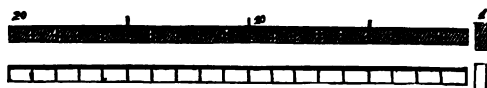
Cap. xiv. 1.
Right in
front.

Cap. iv. 2.

2. We will presume that the Company is in files "on the halt," *right in front*, as in Diagram IX., that is taking ground to the right by a flank march; on the word "front" the whole will face to the left, and be in company as in Dia-

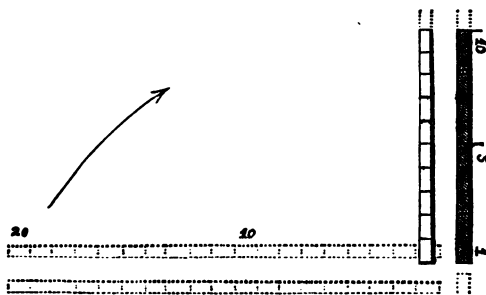
gram I; but on the words "front form Company," the leading file, that is the leading men, will not move, but the whole of the others will face to the left; the Company will then be standing in the position as shown in Diagram X., and without a further word of command will then right wheel,

DIAGRAM X.



making the right flank man the pivot, looking to the outward flank and feeling inwards, and, as soon as the quarter circle is completed, the line will be "halted" and "dressed," so that the original right file will now still be on the right flank, the line will be at right angles to the line of files to the same front as the leading file was when file marching, as shown in Diagram XI. The dotted line shows the immediate

DIAGRAM XI.



previous formation; the rear rank man of the leading file, will, during the wheel, move round with the others, and place himself in the rear of the front rank man.* This movement is called "*front form Company*" because it will be perceived that the "front" of the Company is now brought up to the same *front* as when file-marching; and the front or leading file has not changed his *position* or *front*.

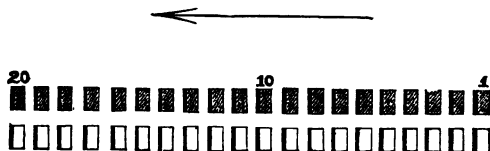
3. If the Company be formed on the flank by fours *right in front*, that is the right files of fours leading, then on the word "front form Company" the fours will on the word

* He does not uncover as in ordinary wheeling (Cap. x. 9).

"Company" "form two deep" that is, to file-marching as in Diagram IX., and the rest of the movement will be executed as shown in last paragraph.

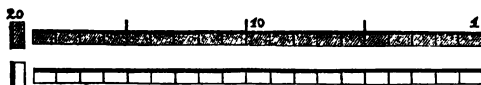
Left in front. 4. If the Company be in files, on the halt, *left in front* or *taking ground to the left*, that is the extreme left files leading as in Diagram XII., then on the word "front form Com-

DIAGRAM XII.



pany,"* in order to bring the proper front (that is the original right flank man on the right facing to the proper front), the leading file will, as before, stand still, and the others will face to the *right* as in Diagram XIII. ; and without a

DIAGRAM XIII.



Cap. x. 1. further word of command, will then *left* wheel, making the left flank man the pivot, touching to the inward flank, bringing up the right flank to the front on the right; and, as soon as the quarter circle is completed the line will be "halted" and dressed, so that the right flank is now brought up to the right, and the line will be at right angles to the original formation of files, as described above; the Company, however, taking the same *front* as the leading file, and converting it into a Company from file marching left in front to a Company in column left in front. See Diagram XIV. It will be observed that, had the men turned to the *left*, as in the former case, when right was in front, then by wheeling up the right flank by a *left* wheel, the flanks would be reversed, that is, the *left* would be on the *right*, and *vice versa*, it would be a Company with the rear rank in front.

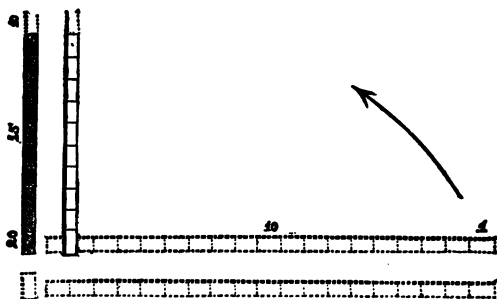
Cap. xv. 2.

The importance, therefore, of knowing without hesitation, when the *left* or *right* is in front, is most evident, and, in

* It must be borne in mind that this movement by a single Company would bring it apparently right in front, but the drill must be carried on as if in Battalion. This movement, if made with successive Companies, would have the effect of bringing the extreme left Company in column leading or left in front; and it will, therefore, still be correct to say "front form Company," as the Company would be forming to the *left in front*.

this, the soldier in line is not assisted by the word of command.

DIAGRAM XIV.



5. If the Company be formed to the left by fours, then on the words "front form Company" the fours will first form two deep, that is, in files "left in front," as in Diagram XIII, and the rest of the movement will be executed as in last paragraph.

6. If the Company be *file marching*, that is on the move On the march. in "slow" or "quick" time, and be ordered to "front form Company," the leading files will mark time while the others are executing the movement before described, and on coming up to the front, completing the quarter circle, will be directed to "forward," and they will all step forward together.

7. If the movement is executed in "double time," then Double time. the leading files will move on steadily in quick time, and the remainder will *half-turn*, doubling up into their places to the front, and when the quarter circle is completed will take up the quick time with the leading files.

8. In the same manner, Company may be formed to the front by Subdivisions or Sections from file marching. Subdivisions. Sections. The command will be, "Front form Subdivisions [or Sections]." If the Company be file marching right in front, Diagram ix. Cap. xv. 2. the leading file of each Subdivision (Nos. 1 and 11), or Sections (Nos. 1, 6, 11, and 16) will mark time; the remainder will left turn (if in fours, form two deep), and wheel up in Subdivisions or Sections, as the case may be, by the right wheel, till the quarter circle be completed.

If left is leading, then men Nos. 20 and 10, or leaders of Diagram xii. Cap. xv. 4. Subdivisions left in front, or Nos. 20, 15, 10, and 5, as leaders of Sections left in front, will mark time; the others will right turn (if in fours, form two deep), and wheel up

in Subdivisions or Sections, as the case may be, by the left wheel, till the quarter circle be completed.

If the formation is to be effected on the double, then the leading files will continue to march steadily on in quick time; the remainder will only *half-turn* to the proper direction as before explained, and will double up to their places, taking up the quick time as they successively arrive in line with the leading files.

9. The position of officers, &c., will be as follows :—

On the command, "Front form Company [Subdivisions or Sections]," the *Captain* will move in "quick time," or, if the command was "double," then in double time across the front, turning towards the men during the wheel, and falling in on the *pivot* flank of the Company, or leading Subdivision or Section, on the formation being completed.

Malton, 40.
Captain.

Cap. ix. 2, 3.

Lieutenant.

Cap. xii.

The *Lieutenant* and *Covering-Sergeant* if "front form Company," then as a Company in column; if in Subdivisions or Sections, as the case may be, then as a Company in column of Subdivisions or Sections, they will take *post* at the word "forward" or "halt, dress."

10. Again, the same principle is carried out in bringing a Company to the front from the position described in Cap. xiv. 18., where the Company is required to advance or retire by Subdivisions or Sections. If the command be, "Break into files from the right, to the right turn—heads of Subdivisions, left wheel," we shall have the Company in open column taking ground to the right, and then advancing in Subdivisions, and will be brought again into line by the words "front form Company," the leading files will mark time, the remainder will left turn and right wheel, as before explained, which will bring the Subdivisions in line; and the same if in Sections.

Cap. xiv. 18.

If taking ground to the rear, by the command, "Break into files from the left of Subdivisions to the left turn, left wheel," we shall then have the Company retiring by Subdivisions in files, the left leading; and, if the Company is to be re-formed and continue to retire, the command will be, "form company" (we shall have changed the front), the leading files will mark time, the others will left turn and right wheel into line.

Cap. xiv. 21.

11. If it be desired not to retire by a flank and not to change the front, then the Company must be first directed to take ground to the rear, or retire, "right about turn." Then "From the proper right of Subdivisions—retire by fours—fours left—right wheel." Here, in order to form

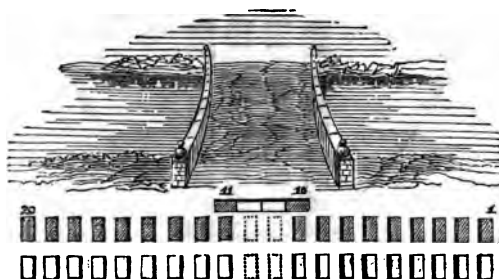
again, the command will be, "rear form," the heads of Subdivisions will mark time, the remainder left turn and right wheel; this will bring the Subdivisions in line, rear rank leading, still marching to the rear, and will be brought to the proper front by "front turn."*

12. The same theory of forming Company to the front may be illustrated by a very pretty and useful movement, by advancing by double files from the centre, found in the old books, but now, it appears, omitted from "Company drill."†

Supposing a Company is advancing in line, as in Diagram I., meets with an obstruction, such as a river to be crossed by a bridge, a defile, or two ponds with a passage between them, one method of passing will be that the Company be formed into columns of double files advancing from the centre.

I. The right and left Subdivisions will be directed to inward turn, and then the Company will be in the following position:

DIAGRAM XV.



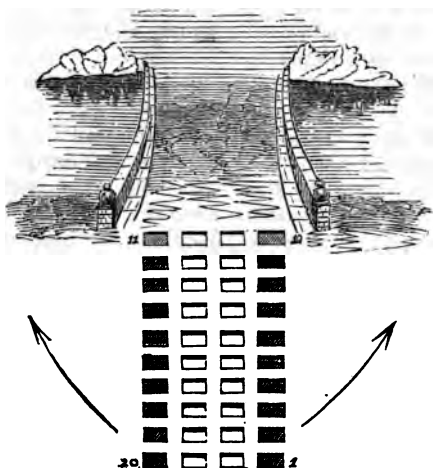
II. The *left* front rank man of the right Subdivision will take a pace to the front with the left foot, and one to the right with his right foot, and stand in front of his immediate right file. The *right* front rank man of the left Subdivision will take one step to the front with the right foot, and one to the side with the left, and stand in front of his immediate left file. The two rear rank men will step up, and place themselves in line, as shown in Diagram XV.

* These movements are very interesting and simple when the principle is understood, and should be studied.

† This movement is now done by flank marches by fours. The manœuvre is referred to, but not explained, in the "Field Exercise," p. 122, Part III., Battalion Drill, but the reference here is hardly sufficiently precise to identify the two, &c.—See Malton, p. 79.

III. The heads of the Subdivisions will then be directed to "right and left wheel," leading, that is, the file of the right Subdivision will *right* wheel, and the other files will follow as in file marching; and the leading file of the left Subdivision will *left* wheel, and the other files will follow as in file marching; and on the word "forward," or "quick march" (if on the halt), the files will *advance* to the front from the centre in double columns of files of Subdivisions, and will then assume the following position.

DIAGRAM XVI.



IV. Having passed over the bridge or defile, &c., the Company will re-form to the front as soon as the ground will permit. The command will be "front form Company," and in order to execute that command we have only to carry out faithfully the principles we have already laid down, and from this position the Company will be formed to the *front* in the following manner:—

It will be observed that the *right* Subdivision is "file marching" as if *left in front*, because No. 10 file on the left is now leading; in order, therefore, to "*front form Company*," we apply the rule before laid down. On the word "Company," the present leading file, No. 10, will keep its ground, "marking time," and the files from 9 to 1 will turn to the *right*, and *left* wheel into line in the direction of the arrow; the rear rank man of No. 10 will move into his

proper place. The right Subdivision will, therefore, when the wheel is completed, be in line again.

The *left* Subdivision, it will also be observed, is file marching *right in front*. No. 11 file, which when in line is on the right of the left Subdivision, is now leading; in order, therefore, to "*front form Company*," we apply the rule before laid down. On the word "*Company*," the leading file No. 11 will keep its ground; if on the *march*, will "mark time," and the files from 12 to 20 will face to the *left*, and *right* wheel into line in the direction of the arrow; the rear rank man of No. 11 will move into his proper original place. The left Subdivision will now, when the wheel is completed, be in line right in front; and the Company will advance as in Diagram I. Cap. xv. 2.

Cap. iv. 2.

N.B.—It is to be regretted that this simple manœuvre has become obsolete, for it is not only a pretty movement, but also a most useful and convenient one. A Company thus advancing in double files from the centre can front form in a shorter time than from any other position; and so also, if it be required, to form front to the right or left flank. In order to form to front on the right, the right Subdivision will right turn and mark time, while the left Subdivision will right wheel into line. And to form as in line to front on the left, the left Subdivision will left turn and mark time, while the right Subdivision will left wheel into line.

By the present system each Company will break into fours, the command will be "From the right [or left] of Companies pass by fours to the front," supposing fours left, the head of each Company will right wheel to the front, and the battalion, when thus broken into fours, Company taking ground to a flank, and will be formed in double time, by the words "*front form Companies*," each Company forming to the front, as before explained, as in ordinary flank march by fours. A Company forming up to the front by fours from the flank, takes double the time to form as when advancing by double files from the centre, as before explained. Cap. xv. 4.

13. If a Company is required to *retire* in the same way, and re-form on the other side of a bridge or defile, the same movement will be made to the rear, and the Company will be faced to the right about; and having repassed the bridge in the same way by double files from the centre, the Company will rear-form in the manner before described, and resume the original facing to the front, if this position be now required.

14. In advancing from the centre by double files (or double fours), as above described, the Captain will march in his usual place, with his leading file on the pivot-flank, which, in Diagram XIV., will be on the right, as this Subdivision is *left in front*, the covering sergeant leading; but *all* the supernumeraries will form a fifth line between the two columns of Subdivisions; though some regiments form fours to the rear.

CHAPTER XVI.

F. E. pt. II. FORMING COMPANY TO THE REVERSE FLANK, FROM FILE
17. MARCHING RIGHT AND LEFT IN FRONT, AND ALSO FROM FILE MARCHING TO THE RIGHT ABOUT AND LEFT ABOUT, AND FROM SUBDIVISIONS AND SECTIONS, AND FROM THE FLANK MARCH IN FOURS.

1. We have explained the movements of "front" and "front form Company," from file marching and from flank marches by fours. Let us review the positions. The Company is file marching *right in front*, that is, the right file leading; the Company is *brought* to the front by the "left turn;" or the Company is *formed* to the front on the leading file, by the words "front form Company," that is, formed to the same front as the leading file, while file-marching; the other files turning to the left and wheeling up to the right in a line with, and to the same facing as, the leading file, which, it will be remembered, does not change position. It is now required to form the company to the other flank; that other flank is called the "reverse flank," and the movement is executed by the two orders, "on the leading file, right form company," the Company being right in front; "On the leading file left form Company," the Company being left in front, file marching.

Right form. 2. And first, "on the leading file, right form Company." As we have said, and it will bear repeating, a Company file-marching to the right is brought to the "front" by the words "front turn," and the whole will *left face* and will stand right in front, as in Diagram I.; but suppose we want to get our facing on the "reverse flank," and the right to be still in front, the whole of the Company facing to the opposite direction, formed to the *right*. This movement will be executed as follows:—The Company is file-marching in two deep, the rear rank on the right side. The *Captain* will be next to the front rank on the pivot flank (the left); the *Lieutenant* on the reverse flank (right) of the second file

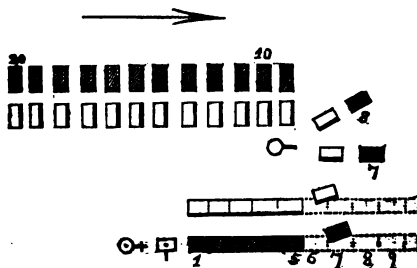
in the rear ; the *Ensign* (or Second Lieutenant) in rear of the centre ; the *Covering-Sergeant* will be leading the files in the front, the other sergeants on the same flank by their proper Sections.

On the words, "On the leading file *right* form Company," the leading man of the rear rank will turn to the *right*, as if on the right wheel, and take two paces forward and halt. Cap. xiv. 4. The next rear rank man will, in like manner, turn or wheel to the right and form in line on his left, and each rear rank man will form on the left in succession. Each front rank man will, at the same time, also right wheel round his rear rank man, and form successively in front all facing to their original rear, and in falling into line will "halt," and "dress up" without any order.

Diagram IX. represents a Company file-marching right in Cap. xv. 2. front, the arrow showing the direction of march.

Diagram XVII. represents a Company file-marching, forming Company on the leading file, on the reverse flank, that is, on the right.

DIAGRAM XVII.



When the formation is completed, we shall have a Company facing to the *reverse flank*, formed on the *leading* files, along the dotted lines.

3. In order to regulate the movement, the *Ensign* (in Ensign. Artillery corps the *Second Lieutenant*) will place himself where the files wheel round, as shown in our last diagram.

The *Captain*, when the men of the leading file take their Captain. two paces to the front and halt, will place himself outside on the right, facing inwards, dressing the men file by file, on forming on the *Covering-Sergeant*, who will have taken Covering-Sergeant. up his place at the extreme right, and by whom the men will dress, and will fall into his place when the Captain has dressed the men and said "Eyes front."

4. If the Company is on a flank march by fours *right* in Cap. xiv. 14. front, the Company will be formed on the leading files on

left in front, forming company on the leading file to the left, along the dotted line. The position and duties of the Officers and Covering Sergeant will be the same as on the formation right in front.

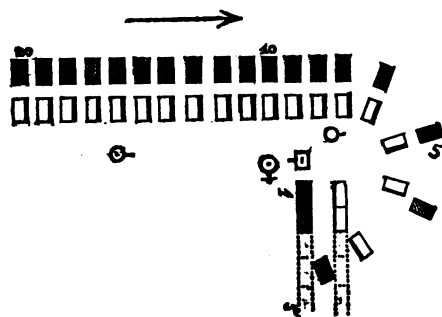
6. If a Company is on a flank march by fours *left in front*, then on the command "on the leading file left form Company," the whole will at once form two deep, as before explained, and will be a Company file marching left in front, and will proceed to form Company on the leading file, on the left, as before explained.

7. From the above, it appears that on a flank march by fours, or file-marching *right in front*, a Company is formed on the leading file on the reverse flank, on the *right*, but if *left in front*, then on the leading files on the reverse flank on the *left*. The reason of this is obvious, for if in the first instance we were to form on the leading file to the left, that is the leading file turning to the left, instead of the right, we should have number one on the extreme left flank, and the other files forming on the right in succession, that is, what is technically called *clubbing*; No. 1 where No. 20 should be, No. 2 where 19 should be, and so on, each man in a reversed position; and so in the second instance, when left is in front, if we formed to the right by the leading file, turning to the *right* instead of the left, we should have the extreme left file to the right, the other files forming on its left in succession, reversed as before stated. The only way of extricating a Company from this position, and bringing it to the proper front, will be to "right face," and each file directed to right and left countermarch outwards, which will bring them to a proper front. The learner will do well to consider these positions and reasons before he proceeds to the next movement.

8. In file marching, *right in front*, on the words "front Cap. xiv. 2. form Company," the Company as we have seen, is brought up in line to the *same front* as the leading files. If this position is to be reversed, the Company must be brought to the front, facing to the *right about*. The word of command will be "On the leading file right about form Company." Forming to the right about. The leading file will wheel (instead of to the right as before) to the *right about*, and be facing to the rear.

Diagram XIX. represents the Company file-marching right in front, forming Company on the leading file to the right about. The leading file, having wheeled to the right about and advanced two paces, will take its place as a front and rear rank man, now facing to the rear. When file-

DIAGRAM XIX.



Cap. xvi. 2. marching, the front rank man doubling round to the front, as before described, each successive file will form up on their left, and the Company will form a line right in front along the dotted line, each file halting and dressing as he comes up without command.

Captain. The *Captain*, as before, will place himself outside, facing inwards, dressing the men on the *Covering-Sergeant*, as they come up file by file; the *Covering-Sergeant* will place himself on the inner flank with shouldered arms facing to the new front, and will fall into his place, when the Captain gives "eyes front."

To the left about. 9. If in files *left in front*, then, as before, in order to come to the front, the words will be "On the leading file *left about* form Company," and the leading rear rank file, being on the left flank, will wheel to the left about, take two paces in advance, the leading front rank man doubling in front of him, and each successive file will form on the right of them as before described; and when in line the Company will be formed to the left about.

10. If in "fours," either left or right in front, on the same word of command as before, the whole will first form two deep, and execute the movement as in file marching, before described.

11. To give the learner a clear idea of the various positions, we give them in one diagram.

I. Represents the Company file-marching right in front, showing nine files only.

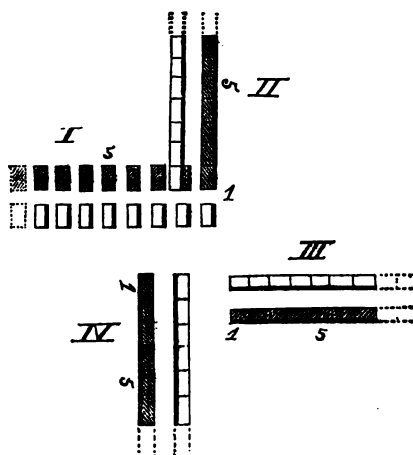
II. Represents the Company when the movement is completed on the words "front form Company."

III. Represents the Company when the movement is

completed on the words, "On the leading file right form Company."

IV. Represents the Company when the movement is completed on the words, "On the leading file right about form Company."

DIAGRAM XX.



We need scarcely give a diagram for the same movements when left is in front.

12. If a Company is in open column of Subdivisions or Sections, and directed to file march, or take ground to a flank, the Company can be formed on the leading files of the Subdivisions or Sections in like manner.

13. Suppose a Company is file-marching in open column of Subdivisions to the right, the right file of each Subdivision leading, the command would be, "On the leading files of Subdivisions right about form Company," and the leading file of each Subdivision would wheel as before directed to the right about, the front rank man doubling to the front of the rear rank man, and each successive file of each Subdivision would form on the left respectively; and if the proper wheeling distance of the Subdivisions had been preserved, the Company will be formed up in one line, the extreme left file of the right Subdivision will exactly fall on the inner flank of the left Subdivision. And the same would be the effect if in column of Sections.

14. If in column of Subdivisions left in front, and file-marching, then the Company would be formed on the leading files of Subdivisions to the left about.

15. This movement is useful when a Company is advancing in column, or in column of Subdivisions, and line or front is to be formed on the flank—say to the right. The Companies or Subdivisions will be ordered to take ground by fours to the right, and on the leading files, of each Company or Subdivision to form Company to the right about, changing its face.

CHAPTER XVII.

COUNTERMARCH BY RANKS AND FILES.

F. E. pt. II.
23.

1. The effect of the preceding movements on forming Company to the reverse flank is, that the Company moves off its ground. The Company may change its front without moving off the ground it occupies by a counter-march ; as also change the pivot flank of the column.

2. Thus a Company in column changes its front by becoming a column left in front from right in front, and *vice versa*, by each Company, Subdivision, or Section, counter marching, without moving off its ground.

Cap. II. 6, 7.
Cap. II. 12, 16.

3. A counter-march is effected either by *ranks* or *files* ; by ranks when the Company is in column at close distance ; by files when in quarter distance or open column.

By ranks.

4. In a countermarch by *ranks*, whether right or left is in front, the men always countermarch to the right. The word of command will be, "countermarch by ranks"—"ranks, right and left face"—"quick march." On the word "ranks" the *Captain*, *Lieutenant*, and *Covering-Sergeant*, will take up their places as after explained (7) ; on the word "face" the front rank will face to the right, and the rear rank will face to the left ; and on the word "quick march" the front and rear ranks will step off together, the leading file of the front rank at the extreme right, and the leading file of the rear rank at the extreme left will wheel close round to the right, and all the others will follow up as in file-marching in single ranks. The movement will be that of an extended endless band, passing over two rollers. The men of the front rank, if right in front, will march round to the original rear, the rear rank to where the original front rank stood. When the flank man of the front rank reaches the *Covering-Sergeant*, who will be found posted at the other flank, now facing to the former rear, the

Cap. XIV. 1, 3.

men will then be directed by the Captain to "halt—front—dress," they will halt, and turn to their then new front; that is, facing to the original rear, and will be a Company, as in column, left in front, because, though a single Company, it must always be considered a Company in battalion, and all its movements must be regulated on that principle, and the movement is supposed to be effected by successive Companies in column. Cap. viii. 8.

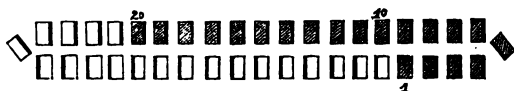
5. For instance, if the Company was originally right in front, as in Diagram I., on the words "countermarch by ranks, right and left face," the front rank will right face, the rear left face, and will assume the position of Diagram XXI. On the words, "quick march," the front rank man No. 1 will Cap. iv. 2.

DIAGRAM XXI.



right wheel close on to the rear of his immediate rear rank man, who has faced to the left, and will follow him, as in file-marching, single file, the extreme left rear rank man, or No. 20, will have wheeled clear round to the right, and followed his front rank man, as in file marching single file. Diagram XXII. represents the counter-march being effected,

DIAGRAM XXII.



and when the front rank man, No. 1, has gained the extreme left, the whole will be directed by the Captain to "halt—front—dress," the whole turning to the left; and the Company will now have changed its pivot flank, and be a Company *left in front* without moving off its ground, and will assume the position as represented in Diagram XXIII. Cap. viii. 8.

DIAGRAM XXIII.



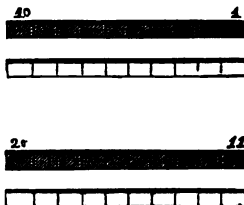
As a single Company, this would be still a Company right in front. But, as we said, the rules of Company drill should be observed as if the Company were in battalion, for in that case, supposing the Company represented in Diagram XXIII. to be originally the leading company of several

Cap. x. 14.

others in column, right in front, and all were to countermarch, as before described, the front would be changed, this Company would become the last of the new formation, and would be wheeled into line by a right wheel, and therefore would be a Company in column, left in front. This will be better illustrated by our next paragraph; supposing the Subdivisions were Companies, the effect of the movement would be the same, as bringing the Company in column of Subdivisions, originally right in front, to left in front.

6. If the Company is in column of Subdivisions or Sections right in front, the effect of this countermarch will be to bring the Company in column of Subdivisions or Sections *left* in front. Diagram XXIV. represents a Company in close column of Subdivisions right in front.

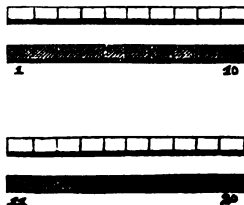
DIAGRAM XXIV.



Cap. xviii. 5.

In order to bring the left in front by countermarch, the Subdivisions will be directed to "countermarch by ranks, right and left face," the front ranks will face to the right, and the rear ranks will face to the left; on the word "quick march," each Subdivision will countermarch by ranks in manner before described, without moving off the ground each occupies, and when the countermarch is completed, the front rank will have taken the place of the rear rank, and on the word "halt—*front*—dress," the whole will now face to the former *rear*, left in front now the proper front. The Company in column will be now *left in front*, and will assume the following position, as shown in Diagram XXV.,

DIAGRAM XXV.



the left Subdivision leading : and thus we see the effect of the countermarch of a Company in column is, to bring it from *right to left* in front, and *vice versa*. From this position (left in front) the Company can be brought into line by first forming open column to wheeling distance (in manner to be after described) and then *right wheel* into line. Cap. xxxi.

7. Companies in column, or a Company in column of Subdivision, or Sections left in front, can, in like manner, be brought right in front by countermarches, as above described.

8. Previous to the countermarch, the Officers and Covering-Sergeant will be as in column.

The *Captain* on the pivot flank (*i.e.* if right in front on the left, if left in front on the right). Captain.

The *Covering-Sergeant* one pace in rear of the second file from the pivot. Covering-Sergeant.

The Subalterns are in the supernumerary rank, one pace* from the rear rank ; the *Lieutenant* posted in rear of the second file from the reverse flank ; the *Ensign*, or *Second Lieutenant*, in rear of the centre of the Company. Lieutenant.
Ensign.

On the command, "countermarch by ranks," the *Covering-Sergeant* will step up and cover the *Captain* ; Caution.
Covering-Sergeant.

And when the words "right and left face" are given, he will face to the right about, facing to the new front the Company will take, and in making the countermarch at this flank, the men must take care to wheel round close up to the *Covering-Sergeant*, and when the movement is completed, he will fall back to his place in the rear of the second file on the pivot flank.

The *Captain* will take one pace outward, and then take one long side pace in the direction of the new front, to which the *Covering-Sergeant* will now be facing. Captain.

The *Lieutenant* will move up and place himself one pace from the reverse rank of the front rank, and face inwards. He was on the reverse flank in the rear, that is, the opposite flank to where the *Captain* was, the *Captain* being always on the pivot flank. Lieutenant.
Cap. ix. 2.

The *Lieutenant*, by placing himself on this flank, and in the position before described, performs the same duty as the *Covering-Sergeant* does at the pivot flank ; and the men of the front rank in wheeling round to the rear, will take care to wheel close up to the *Lieutenant* ; by this arrangement

* It must be remembered that when a Company is in line, the supernumerary rank is three paces in the rear ; when it is in column, the supernumerary rank moves up two paces.

the Company will not move off its ground. When the wheel is completed, he will fall back to his place in the rear of the reverse flank.

If in column of Subdivisions, the *Lieutenant*, of course, will be leading the rear Subdivision on the pivot flank, and when the countermarch is completed, the *Captain* will move up to take the lead of the Company now left in front (the right being the pivot flank), and the *Lieutenant* will fall back to his place on the right of the right Subdivision, as a Company in column of Subdivision left in front as after explained, looking to his "covering."

Quick
march.

On the words "quick march," the whole except the *Captain*, *Lieutenant*, and *Covering-Sergeant*, will step off together, wheeling as before described, till the right flank man of the front rank comes to the *Covering-Sergeant*, as before described, when the *Captain* will give the words "halt, front, dress," and will fall into his place (the *Covering-Sergeant* having fallen back as before stated) to the pivot flank, and will look to his covering: that is to the field officer, (the Major) dressing the pivots of each Company, Subdivisions, or Sections. (In Company drill it will be the instructor.)

Supern.

The *supernumerary* rank, that is the *Ensign*, and the other Sergeants, will face towards the reverse flank, that is towards the *Lieutenant*, and away from the *Captain* on the pivot flank, and will countermarch round the reverse flank, each man marking time successively as he arrives at his place, and will "halt, front, dress," with the Company.

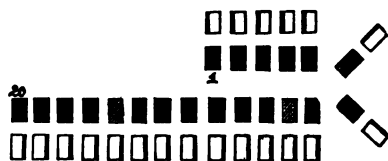
By files.
Cap. II. 12.

9. If the Company is in open column, then the countermarch will be by files, that is, the files will wheel successively as in file-marching; the word of command will be "countermarch by files."

Right in
front.

10. If the Company is in column right in front, the command will be "to the right face—left countermarch—quick march."—The men will face to the right, and wheel round to the left by files, as shown in Diagram XXVI., which

DIAGRAM XXVI.



represents a Company right in front countermarching by files.

The leading file will continue its march until it reaches the Covering-Sergeant, and will be directed to "halt, *front*, and dress," the whole turning to the left. Cap. xvi. 8.

11. When the countermarch is completed, the Company will be faced to its new front, that is, to its former rear; and for the same reasons as before stated will become a Company in column left in front. Cap. xvii. 5, 6.

N.B.—The position and duties of the Captain, Covering-Sergeant, and Supernumeraries, will be as in countermarch by files, as above. Cap. xvii. 8.

12. If the Company is in column left in front, then the command will be "countermarch by files"—"to the left face"—"right countermarch"—"quick march"—the men will face to the left; and on the word "march," will step off the leading file, wheeling short round to the right, and the remainder following in file; and when the countermarch is completed, on the word "halt, front, dress," they will all face to the right, to the proper front, and become again a Company as in column right in front. Cap. viii. 8.
Left in front.
Cap. viii. 6.

13. As a general rule the Company will always be faced to the reverse flank: and march up to the future pivot flank. Malton, 46.
Cap. ix. 2.

14. If the countermarch is to be continued to the flank, it is usual to break into "fours."

15. We have said that the *Lieutenant* moves up, and places himself one pace from the reverse flank of the front rank looking inwards; in both countermarches the files must be careful when they move up to the *Lieutenant*, and as they wheel, to lengthen their pace during the wheel, (in countermarch by files, the outer wheeling man), in order not to check the rest of the Company.

CHAPTER XVIII.

DIMINISHING THE FRONT OF A COMPANY. DIMINISHING AND INCREASING THE FRONT, BY BREAKING OFF FILES; AND BRINGING THEM AGAIN TO THE FRONT; AND BREAKING OFF BY FOURS TO THE FLANK. F. E. pt. II. 30

1. The breadth of the front of the Company may be reduced—

I. By advancing (as we have shown) by double files or double fours from the centre. Cap. xv. 9, 10

II. By breaking off any given number of files from either flank or other part of the front, or breaking off by fours to the flank.

to the left as in the former case, following the left flank of the remainder of the Company. The four files already in rear previously broken off, will mark time, and then incline to their right, and follow close in rear of the two additional files now broken off, as in file-marching.

6. Any number of files thus broken off may be again ordered to the front. Suppose four of the six. The *Captain* will give the words, "four files to the front." On the word "front," the four first of the six files will make a half-turn towards the pivot flank, in the case in question to the left, and move up to their places in line by lengthening their pace; the two remaining files in the rear will incline to the left, with a lengthened pace, till they cover to the rear of the fourth file from the pivot flank just moved up; and, again, if the remainder are to be brought up, the *Captain* will again give the word "files to the front,"* and on the word "front," the two remaining files will make a half-turn to the left, and in like manner move up into line by lengthening their pace.

7. Should it be so desired in the first instance, all the files may be brought up to the front at once by the words "files to the front,"* and the whole will form up to the front in manner before described.

8. If the Company be in Subdivisions advancing, then the required number of files will be broken off from the flank of each Subdivision, by the leader of each Subdivision (namely, the *Captain* for the leading Subdivision, and the *Lieutenant* for the rear Subdivision) giving the command, "— Files on the left; to the right, turn, left wheel." The *Lieutenant* heading the rear Subdivision gives the same word of command on reaching the obstacle.

9. Great care must be taken that the men who remain in line continue to move straight to their front, neither close on the space left by the men who have fallen to the rear, nor press on the remainder of the Company should the obstacle increase in breadth; in this case additional files must be broken off.

10. If the obstacles are small, and opposite to parts of the Company, the files, whose progress is interrupted by them, will break off in the same manner as files are broken off from the flank of the Company, without word of command. The moment the obstacle is passed, the files must

* In the old drill, when the remainder was to come up, the word was "rear files to the front," a clearer command.

move up again to the front. Should the breadth of the obstacle be found to decrease as the Company advances, the files will form up successively as there is room for them; if it increases in breadth, additional files will at once be broken off.

F. E. p. 110.

11. As all Companies should be drilled as if in battalion, we may add that, in breaking off, files should turn towards their own Companies; thus, if an obstacle presents itself in front of the flanks of two adjoining Companies, the files of the Company on the right will turn to the right and wheel to the left, and those in the Company on the left will turn to the left and wheel to the right. When the obstacle is in front of the centre of the Company, as a general rule, the files will turn to the *right* and wheel to the *left*.

F. E. p. 111.

12. As a matter of course, therefore, if the obstacle be on the right flank of a Company, the files will be directed to "left turn" and "right wheel."

13. If one entire Company (for we are supposing that it is advancing as a part of a battalion in line) or a Subdivision is required to break off, the Company or Subdivision (as the case may be) will move by fours; or, if files, break off successively till they amount to a Subdivision—they will be directed to break into fours.

14. If the entire Company be required to break into fours, the commanding officer will give the command, if from the right of Company, "From the right of Company pass by fours to the front, fours right—left wheel;" if from the left, then "From the left of Company pass by fours to the front—fours left—right wheel."

Cap. xiv. 20.

Captain.
Covering-
Sergeant.

The *Captain* will place himself on the pivot flank of the leading fours, the *Covering-Sergeant* leading.*

When the ground will permit, the Company will be reformed by the words from the commanding officer, "Front form company, double, march."

Cap. xv.

Cap. xxiv.

If necessary, they may be halted and fronted as in column, and then wheeled into line.

15. Files may be required to be broken off for other purposes than passing obstacles; for, supposing one battalion in line is to be relieved by another advancing from the rear, and it is required to bring the front battalion to the rear.

* In battalion drill it is usual that a Company be named to direct, by the officer in command, thus: "No. 4 Company of direction." The *Captains* will place themselves on that flank of the leading fours which is nearest to the "Company of direction," and keep their distance from it as far as circumstances will allow. When no Company is named, that Company will direct which will be at the head of the column, if the words "front turn" were given.

When it arrives within a convenient distance of the rear battalion, it will receive the command, "from the right of Companies pass by fours to the rear," each Company of the leading battalion will break into "fours right," and "wheel to the right," and each Company will march to the rear and pass through the now advancing battalion, which will break off or throw back as many files as are necessary to give passage for the heads of the Companies in fours, wherever they present themselves. The Companies having passed, the files thrown back will immediately resume their places, in line.

N.B.—The retiring Companies, when in rear of the new line, may at any distance be ordered to halt and front into column, and then wheeled into line by the command, "halt Cap. xxiv.—front—left wheel into line—quick march;" or, in case of Cap. x. 14. breaking off from the right of Companies, "on the leading Cap. xvi. 8. files of Companies, right about form;" and, if from the left of Companies, then "on the leading files of Companies, left about form," and the Companies will be formed up in line in the rear of the advancing battalion.

CHAPTER XIX.

A COMPANY DIMINISHING FRONT BY FORMING SUBDIVISIONS, AND SUBDIVISIONS FORMING SECTIONS.

F. E. pt. II.
ss. 24, 25, 26.

1. The front of a Company (as a Company in column) may be diminished by one Subdivision being formed to the rear of the other; and may again be diminished by a Section of each Subdivision again being formed to the rear of the other Section of the Subdivision of which it is a Section. Cap. II. 11.

2. As a general rule, the *pivot* Subdivision or the *pivot* Section will double in the rear of the *reverse*. For instance, as a Company in column right in front, the left is the *pivot*, the right is the *reverse*; therefore, the left Subdivision will be the *pivot* Subdivision, and will double to the rear of the right, or the *reverse* Subdivision. If in column of Sections, right in front, then the left Sections of each Subdivision will be the *pivot* Sections, and will double to the rear of the right or *reverse* Sections. If left in front, then the right being *pivot*, the original right Subdivision, or if in Subdivisions, then the right Sections, will be the *pivot* Subdivision or Sections respectively, and will double in rear of the *reverse* Subdivision or Sections respectively. Cap. ix. 2.

3. We will first take the case of a Company as in column right in front, on the halt, diminishing front by forming Subdivisions.

Cap. ii. 10. The officers and *Covering-Sergeant* will be as in column.

Cap. viii. 5. By Subdivisions. The caution will be "as a Company in column* right in front," and the word of command will be from the commanding officer or instructor, "form Subdivisions."

Right in front. At the word "Subdivisions," the *Lieutenant* will fall out to mark the spot where the pivot flank of the left Subdivision, which falls to the rear (in the present case, the left flank), will rest. The distance will be wheeling distance, that is, if the two Subdivisions were, after formation, wheeled into line, there would be no space between the two inner flank men.

Lieutenant. The *Captain* will take one pace to the front and face inwards, and give the command, "left Subdivision, right about three-quarters face," the left Subdivision will then right about three-quarters face.

Cap. x. 2. The rear rank man of the left extreme file of the right Subdivision will fall back and cover the third file from the left of his Subdivision, in order to leave room for the right flank of the left Subdivision to pass. On the words "quick march" from the *Captain*, the left Subdivision will march diagonally to the rear, towards the reverse or right flank, until the pivot man, that is, the left flank man of the front rank, reaches the *Lieutenant*, who will then give the words, "halt—front—dress," remaining steady on the left of this Subdivision looking to the front; and the men who have uncovered will resume their places.

Lieutenant. On the word "front," the men of the left Subdivision will turn to their front by the "left about three-quarters face."

Captain. The *Captain* will move up to his place on the pivot flank of the leading Subdivision (that is, on its left flank, the Company being right in front).

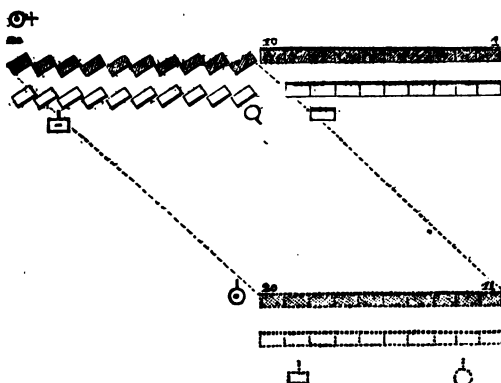
Covering-Sergeant. The *Covering-Sergeant* will move to his place to the rear of the second rear rank man from the pivot flank—the left in this instance.

Diagram XXVIII. represents a Company right in front on the halt, when the words "left Subdivision, right about three-quarters face" have been given. The dotted inclined

* It is necessary to give the caution, "as a Company in column right in front," or "left in front," in case of a single Company, in order that the officers, &c., may place themselves in their proper positions previous to the movement. This caution is too often omitted by instructors.

lines show the direction of the march of the retiring Sub-division on the words "quick march," the *Lieutenant* having taken up his place; and the parallel dotted lines show the position of the Subdivision when the movement is completed.

DIAGRAM XXVIII.



The *Ensign* (or Second Lieutenant) will move back with this Subdivision, and will place himself to the rear of the second file from the reverse flank (or right).

If there is a supernumerary sergeant attached to the left Subdivision, he will move to the rear with that Subdivision.

4. If, as a Company in column left in front, then, as we have stated, the right will be the *pivot* Subdivision, which will have to double in rear of the *reverse* (the left). The "caution" will be, "as a Company in column left in front," "form Subdivisions." Left in front.

The *Captain*, as before, will give the words, "right Subdivision, left about three-quarters face,—quick march," and, being on the pivot flank, will move up to the right flank of the left Subdivision, now to be the leading Subdivision of a Company in column of Subdivisions left in front. Captain.

The duties of the *Lieutenant* in taking up his position at the pivot flank (the right) of the rear Subdivision; and *Covering-Sergeant* will be the same as in the former case. Lieutenant.
Covering-Sergeant.

The rear rank right flank man of the left Subdivision will uncover and resume his position, as before described, and the retiring (right) Subdivision will retire by the diagonal march. When the pivot flank (right) reaches the *Lieutenant*, he will give the words, "halt—front—dress," Cap. x. 9.

and the men will "front" (left in front) by the "right about three-quarters face."

On the
march.
Right in
front.
Cap. xix. 2.

5. If the Company is required to diminish front by forming Subdivisions while *on the march*, supposing as a Company in column right in front, the caution is as before, "as a Company in column right in front,"—"form Subdivisions," on which the *Captain* will give the words, "left Subdivision (the pivot Subdivision), mark time;" and when the reverse flank (that is the right flank) of the left Subdivision is cleared of the right Subdivision which is advancing, he will continue the command "right half-turn," on which the left Subdivision will make a half-turn to the right, and move on at once to the rear of the reverse (that is in this case the right) Subdivision, in a diagonal direction, without the word "forward."

Captain.

The *Captain* will move up to his place, to the pivot, that is, to the left of the reverse (the right) Subdivision.

Covering-
Sergeant.

The *Covering-Sergeant* to the rear, behind the second man from the same pivot flank.

The rear rank man of the reverse Subdivision does not uncover in this movement.

Lieutenant.

The *Lieutenant* will move across between the Subdivisions as the pivot Subdivision takes its place to the rear, so as to meet the pivot flank (that is the left flank of the pivot [left] Subdivision) as it arrives at its proper place in column of Subdivisions, in rear of the reverse (the right) Subdivision, and when at wheeling distance, will give the words, "front turn," and the Subdivision will turn to the front by the left half-turn, and march steadily forward, occupying the same position as shown by the dotted lines in last Diagram.

Left in
front.

6. If, as a Company in column *left in front* on the march, then on the same command, "form Subdivisions"—

Captain.

The *Captain* will give the word "right Subdivision (now the pivot Subdivision) mark time," and when the left Subdivision, which is advancing, is clear of the reverse flank (the left) of the right Subdivision, he will continue the command "left half-turn," on which the right Subdivision will make a half-turn to the left, and, as before, will move in a diagonal direction, without the word "forward," and will move up to his place on the pivot flank (the right) of the left Subdivision.

Covering-
Sergeant.

The *Covering-Sergeant* will take his place in the rear of the same Subdivision, behind the rear rank of the second man of the same pivot.

The inner rear rank man of the reverse Subdivision does *not uncover*.

When the right Subdivision has properly doubled behind the left, the *Lieutenant*, who will move across to take up his position, as before described, will give the words "front turn," and place himself on its *pivot flank* (the right), the men turning to the front by a right half-turn. Lieutenant.

The *Ensign* (or the Second *Lieutenant*) will, as before, take his place in the rear of the reverse flank of the same (the right) Subdivision. Ensign.
Cap. ix. 2.

7. Subdivisions diminish front by forming Sections precisely in the same manner as a Company is diminished by forming Subdivisions. The two *pivot Sections* will double in rear of the reverse. Forming
Sections.
Cap. ix. 2.

8. If *right* is in front on the halt, and on the command "form Sections," the *Captain* will give the words "left Sections (the left being the pivot)—right about, three-quarters face—quick march." Captain.

If on the march: "left Sections, mark time; right half-turn" (without "forward").

If *left* is in front on the halt, then "right Sections (the right being the pivot)—left about three-quarters face—quick march."

If on the march, then "right Sections—mark time, left half-turn" (without "forward"). On the
march..

The rear rank flank men of the reverse Sections will, if made from the halt, uncover as before, and the retiring Sections will take up their places, just as in the case of the Subdivision retiring. The left Section of the right Subdivision in rear of the right, and the left Section of the left Subdivision in rear of its right. Cap. x. 9:.
Cap. xix. 3.

The *Captain* will move to the *pivot flank* of the leading Section, who will lead this Section. Captain.

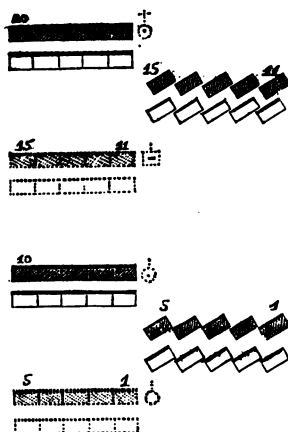
The *Lieutenant*, who was on the pivot flank of the rear Subdivision, will, in the same manner, move to the pivot flank of the third Section, and will lead this Section. Lieutenant.

When the words "form Sections" have been given, the *Senior Sergeant* of the leading Section, if none, then the *Covering-Sergeant*, will fall back and take his place where the pivot flank of the retiring Section (second from the front) will rest; and the *Ensign* (or *Second Lieutenant*) where the pivot flank of the retiring Section (or fourth from the front) of the rear Subdivision will rest, doing the same office as the *Lieutenant* in case of forming Subdivisions, and they will lead their respective Sections; the men who have uncovered will resume their places. Senior
Sergeant.
Covering-
Sergeant.
Ensign.
Cap. xix. 3.

9. Diagram XXIX. represents a Company in column of Subdivisions *left in front* on the march, when the words

"right Section—mark time—left half-turn," have been given. The dotted lines show the formation when complete.

DIAGRAM XXIX.



When the movement is completed, the Company will be in column of Sections, right or left in front, as the case may be.

10. A Company in column, while at close distance, is not capable of any diminution of the front; the reason is that there is no space in the immediate rear to make the required formation. But a Company in column, at half or quarter distance, can diminish front by breaking off files to a given extent.

CHAPTER XX.

F. E. pt. ii. SECTIONS INCREASING FRONT BY FORMING SUBDIVISIONS,
ss. 27, 28. AND SUBDIVISIONS FORMING COMPANY. 25

Cap. xix. 2

Cap. ix. 2.

1. As the *pivot* Subdivision, or Section, in *diminishing* the front of a Company always doubles in rear of the *reverse*, therefore, when a Company is in column of Sections or Subdivisions, in order to *increase* the front, the rear Sections or Subdivision advancing to the front will always advance to the *pivot* flank; that is to say, when *right* is in *front* the advancing Sections or Subdivision will incline to the left and form on the left or *pivot* flank, and if *left* is in *front*, then on the right.

2. We have already stated that a column at close distance is not capable of any diminution of front; and so a Company must be in *open column* of Subdivisions or Sections in order to increase its front. Cap. xix. 10.
Cap. ii. 13.

3. We will first suppose an open column of Sections right in front on the halt is required to form Subdivisions, that is, the two left Sections to come into line of their respective Subdivisions, the 2nd Section will advance to the front of the pivot flank of the 1st Section, and the 4th Section to the pivot flank of the 3rd Section; and thus a Company in column of Subdivisions, right in front, will be formed. Forming Subdivisions.
On the halt.

4. Before the movement commences, the *Captain* will be on the *pivot flank* (the left) of the leading Section. Captain.

The *Covering-Sergeant* in rear of the second file from the pivot flank (the left) of the same Section. Covering-Sergeant.

The *Senior Sergeant* (if no *Senior Sergeant*, then the *Covering-Sergeant*) will be leading the 2nd Section on the pivot flank (the left). Senior Sergeant.

The *Lieutenant* will be leading the 3rd Section on the pivot flank (the left). Lieutenant.

The *Ensign* (or *Second Lieutenant*) on the pivot flank (the left) of the 4th Section. Ensign.

5. The command will be "form Subdivisions; left Sections; left half-face—quick march."*

On the word, "form Subdivisions," the *Covering-Sergeant* will run out to mark the place where the left flank of the 2nd Section will rest when in front in line with the front Subdivision. Covering-Sergeant.

The *Lieutenant* will, in like manner, move out to mark the place where the left flank of the 4th Section will rest when in front, forming the rear Subdivision. The leaders of the 2nd and 4th Sections will take their places in the supernumerary rank, as when a Company is in open column of Subdivisions; that is, the *Ensign* (or *Second Lieutenant*) in rear, from the 2nd file of the reverse flank of the 2nd Subdivision, and the other *Sergeants* in rear of their respective Sections. Lieutenant.
Cap. xxvi. 7.

On the words, "left Sections left half-face" (the left Sections will, in this case, right in front, be the 2nd and 4th), the rear rank men of the pivot files (left) of the 1st and 3rd Sections will fall back and cover the 3rd file from Cap. x. 9.

* Sometimes the *Captain* is directed to give the command, "left Sections left half-face, quick march;" in that case he will first face inwards.

the left of their respective Sections, and the left Sections (the 2nd and 4th) will half-face to the left.

On the words, "quick march," the left Sections will step off in a diagonal march to the front, and place themselves in line on the pivot flank (left) of their respective Subdivisions.

Captain.

The *Captain* will, at the same time, move across to the *Covering-Sergeant*, and as the 2nd and 4th Sections come up to the rear ranks of the left flank of their respective right

Lieutenant.

Sections of their Subdivisions, the *Captain* and *Lieutenant* will give "halt, front, dress," each to his own Subdivision, and fall in at once on their pivot (left) flanks of their respective Subdivisions. The men of the advancing Sections will dress in line of their respective Subdivisions, and the men who have uncovered will fall into their places again.

Covering-Sergeant.

The *Covering-Sergeant* will take his place in the rear of the second man from the pivot flank of the leading Subdivision.

We shall have then a Company in open column of Subdivisions right in front.

On the march.

6. If in open column of Sections, right in front, *on the march* (quick time), and it is required to increase the front by forming Subdivisions, then on the same command, "form Subdivisions," the *Captain* will turn inwards and give the words "left Sections, left half-turn, double;" and then will, as before, move outwards to where the pivot flank of the front Subdivision will rest.

Captain.

Lieutenant.

The *Lieutenant* will, in like manner, without giving any command, incline outwards to the point where the pivot flank of the rear Subdivision will rest.

Cap. xxvi. 7.

The leaders of the 2nd and 4th Sections will take their places in the supernumerary rank as a Company in open column of Subdivisions.

The men of the 2nd and 4th Sections will "left half-turn," and advance diagonally, in double time, to their respective places in line of their Subdivisions, and as soon as their right flanks respectively are clear of the left flanks of the 1st and 3rd Sections respectively, the *Captain* and *Lieutenant* will give the words "front turn" to Sections Nos. 2 and 4 respectively, and they will turn to the front by a half-turn to the right, and when in line of their respective Subdivisions will resume the quick step.

**Captain.
Lieutenant.**

The *Captain* and *Lieutenant* will then fall in to their respective places on the pivot flank [the left] of their respective Subdivisions, the *Captain* to the 1st, the *Lieutenant* to the 2nd.

The *Covering-Sergeant* does not, as in case of formation from the halt, move out, in the first instance; he will remain in his place in rear of the 1st Section until the 2nd Section is in line with it, and he will then move to his place, that is, the rear of the second file from the pivot flank [left] of the leading Subdivision.

7. The rear Subdivision will be brought up to form Company in the same manner, which need not be repeated.

8. If the Company is in open column of Sections or Subdivisions left in front, the front will, in like manner, be increased both from the halt and on the march, as before explained; except the right Sections or Subdivisions (being the pivot Sections or Subdivisions) will advance, inclining to the right, and form front to the right, the pivot flank; and the position and duties of the officers and sergeants will be the same as in the corresponding cases when right is in front, as before explained.

CHAPTER XXI.

FORMING CLOSE COLUMN OF SECTIONS, COMPANY SQUARES, AND RALLYING SQUARES.

1. This movement is to bring one Section close behind the other, and the front of the Company will be diminished to the breadth of a Section; and, when the close column is completed a "Company square" can at once be formed by the men all facing outwards, so as to show a front of equal strength in every direction. The movement is done with fixed swords or bayonets, arms at the shoulder or advance.

2. The formation is made on the 2nd Section; that is, the 2nd Section standing still, and the 1st forming in front of it, and the two others in the rear, in succession.

3. The word of command will be, "form close column of Sections; quick march."

4. On the word "Sections," the 1st Section will face to the left, and what is technically called "disengage to the front;" that is, the leading file closing two paces to the right, the front rank man inclining rather back, the 3rd and 4th Sections will face to the right; and the leading files will, in like manner, disengage to the rear, the rear rank man in these cases inclining back.

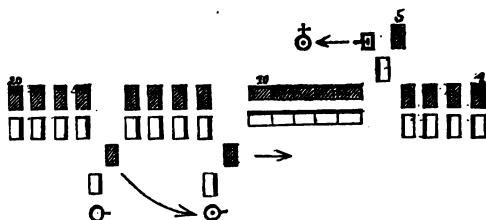
Diagram XXX. represents a Company when the command "form close column of Sections" has been given.

On the words "quick march," the 2nd Section will fix

swords or bayonets, and come to the shoulder or advance, the Sections 1, 3, and 4, will advance as in file-marching, Section 1 following the disengaged men, and place itself in front of Section 2, the men halting and fronting without

DIAGRAM XXX.

Malton, 55.



Covering-Sergeant.

word of command, as they arrive in column. The *Covering-Sergeant* will lead the files.

Malton, 55.

Lieutenant.

The 3rd Section will file-march to the rear of Section 2, following the leading disengaged men, and in like manner halt and front, without word of command, as they arrive in column, the *Lieutenant* will lead this Section on the right flank; and, in like manner, the 4th Section will form in close column to the rear of Section 3, and will halt and front, being led by the *Ensign*. They will order arms when in close column, and fix swords or bayonets independently, and come to the shoulder (or advance).

Ensign.

5. The distance between the Sections will be one pace.

6. Each man must count the number of paces that will take him into column, in order that, in re-forming Company, each man may know the number of paces to bring him in line again, as no further word of command is given than "re-form Company."

DIAGRAM XXXI.

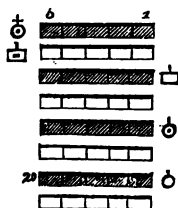


Diagram XXXI. represents the close column of Sections formed.

7. When the formation is completed, the *Captain* will place himself on the left of the front rank of the 1st Section, the *Covering-Sergeant* will cover the *Captain*. The *Supernumeraries* in the reverse flank, the senior *Sergeant* on the flank of the second Section; the *Lieutenant*, the third; and the *Ensign*, the fourth.*

8. In order to receive cavalry, the column will be directed to "prepare for cavalry;" the officers and non-commissioned officers will move into the centre of the column, and all the men will face outwards, so as to show a front of equal strength in every direction. Receive Cavalry.

N.B.—Care must be taken that the supernumeraries do not destroy the formation of squares. The best way to avoid this is that they should form one rank between the 2nd and 3rd Sections.

9. On the word "ready," if the sides of the square are only three deep, the front rank only will kneel. If they are four deep the two front ranks will sink on the knee "as a front and rear rank kneeling," the standing ranks make ready "as a front rank standing;" muzzles of the rifles inclined upwards. Ready.

10. On the words "re-form column," the men will face to their proper front in column, and touch into the pivot flanks, the officers and non-commissioned officers resuming their places, as in close column of Sections as above. Re-form Column.

11. On the words "re-form Company—quick march," the 1st Section will right face, the 3rd and 4th Sections left face, and will move out to resume their places in line. The 1st Section will, when clear of the 2nd Section, *face to the rear*, and then halt, front, and dress; the 3rd and 4th will form up in line to the left, and turn to the front in succession Re-form Company.

* I think it proper to draw the attention of the reader to the fact, that "The Field Exercises," p. 84, gives no direction as to the position of the officers and non-commissioned officers *during the formation* or on the caution. But when the movement is completed it directs that "the *Captain* place himself on the left of the front rank of the leading Section, covered by his *Covering-Sergeant*, the supernumeraries will be on the reverse flank of their respective Sections." On consulting Malton, I adopted his interpretation. Whilst, however, these sheets were passing through the press, my attention was drawn to the 1861 edition of this excellent work, and I found that he had placed the senior *Sergeant*, *Lieutenant* and *Ensign* on the *pivot* flank, not the reverse, probably following a well-known catchism. I cannot see that Mr. Malton is justified in making the change, for this reason, the Company was in line previous to the formation. *All except the Captain and Covering-Sergeants are supernumeraries.* The "Field Exercises" expressly says, that the two named are to be on left of the front rank of the *leading Section*, and "the supernumeraries" on the reverse "of their respective Sections." To justify the change Mr. Malton has made in his present edition, the wording would have been, "The *Captain* will place himself on the left of the front rank of the leading Section, covered by his *Covering-Sergeant*, and the leaders of the respective Sections on the same flank of their respective Sections, and the *other supernumeraries* on the reverse flank of their respective Sections." I prefer, therefore, to retain the position given in the "Field Exercises."

when clear, and halt and dress up in line, without word of command. This movement is called *deploying* into line. The men will now be *ordered* to unfix bayonets or swords.

Cap. xii. 6. The officers, &c., will resume their original places as a Company in line.

12. If the men, as before suggested, have counted the number of paces that take them *into column*, by taking the same number when re-forming Company, they will be able to resume their respective places without crowding.

Company
squares.

13. When a battalion in line forms "Company squares," that is, each Company forming a separate square, it will be necessary to place them in "echelon," in a position to prevent one square firing into another. This is done in the following manner. When the close column of Sections is formed by the words "form Company squares," "quick march," the commander will give "wheel into echelon," and each *Captain* will give to his Company, "No. —, right wheel, quick march," and the column will wheel an eighth of a circle to the right, and he will then give, "halt, dress;" and then the order will be given to "resist cavalry," &c. In wheeling, the pivot man of the front rank will steadily keep his ground as on an ordinary wheel. The remaining Sections will make a half-face towards the wheeling pivot flank, and wheel to the direction required as a Company in close column, and come up to the proper front when the required wheel is completed.

Captain.
Wheeling.

F. E. p. 67.
Advancing,
Retiring.

14. Should the square be required to move in any particular direction, the caution will be, "the square will advance,"—"the square will retire,"—"the square will move to the right, or left," as the case may be. This will indicate the direction of the march, and the leading face of the square will be dressed, in order that they may move with the necessary regularity. The caution will be followed by "inwards face—quick march." On the word "face," the square will face to the direction indicated, and on the word "march," will advance in a compact body in that direction. On the word "halt," the men will halt, and without any further word of command will face outwards, to resist cavalry, as above described.

Rallying
Square.

15. It is useful to accustom the men to form what is called rallying square. If the Company be disarranged, the men should be ready to form square from such disorder.

We will suppose the men dispersed in different parts of the drill ground, with bayonets unfixed. The word of command will be, "form rallying square." If the men are

much dispersed, and the cavalry supposed to be close, their different officers will make themselves rallying points, each holding up his sword as an indication, and the men will run to the nearest rallying point. The men will be instructed to advance in double time, and as they arrive, order arms and fix bayonets without command. The two first who come up to the officer will form on his right and left, facing outwards, the three next will place themselves in their front, and three others in rear facing to the rear. The next four will post themselves at the several angles, and the others, as they come up, will complete the different faces between the angles.

The square thus posted may be increased by four more taking the angles, and others completing the facings, and so on.

All this should be often repeated, to accustom the men to place themselves in their proper positions. The regularity above indicated could not well be attained on any hasty formation, hence the necessity of frequent repetition of the movement.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE SIDE, OR CLOSING, STEP.

F. E. pt. II.
s. 22.

1. The object of this movement is to take ground to either flank without facing to that flank.

2. On taking the side step on the words "quick march," F. E. pt. I.
s. 83. each man will turn his eyes to the direction of march, and will (if to the right) carry his right foot as far as the foot of the man next to him on the right, and instantly bring up his left foot until the heel touches his right heel, and proceed to take the next step in the same manner. If to the left, then the same to the left. Shoulders are to be kept perfectly square, knees not bent, unless on rough ground. The direction must be kept in a straight line to the flanks, inclining neither to the front nor rear. Time is of great importance in the side step; each pace should be taken, and the heels brought up together again, in the same time; the time is taken as on the quick march. At the word "halt," the men will bring their heels together, turn their eyes to the front, and remain steady.

3. During the side step the touch must be kept to the F. E. pp. 22,
35. closing flank. The step will be 10 inches.

4. Supposing a Company as in line, the officers and non- Cap. xii. c.

- In line. commissioned officers will be posted as before pointed out. The caution and command will be, "Company as in line"—
- Malton, 43. "as a Company of a right (or left) wing — paces right (or left) close—quick march."
- Captain. 5. If the number of paces is named, the *Captain* will remain in his place, and close with the Company; but if the number of paces be not named, he will, on the caution, place himself three paces in front of that flank of the Company which is nearest to the centre of the supposed line, facing towards his men. Should that flank be the left, he will cross by the front.
- On the words "quick march," the men will take the required number of steps to the indicated flank, or if no number be named, then until the *Captain* gives the word "halt." The *Captain*, having closed with the men, will fall into his post in line, if on the left will change by the rear to the right.
- Covering-Sergeant. Supern. While the *Captain* is in front, the *Covering-Sergeant* will occupy his place. The *Supernumeraries* will, in all cases, close with the Company.
- In column. Captain. 6. If a Company is in column, the officers and non-commissioned officers will be as before stated. The *Captain* will always remain in his place, and close with the Company, unless he has previously taken up fresh covering, in which case he will stand fast, and order his Company to close to him.
- Cap. xii. 7. 7. When an error has been made in judging distance, in forming or wheeling into line, the error will be corrected by the side step; such closing will always be made to or from the centre of the battalion. If closing towards the centre,
- Captain. the *Captain* will close with his Company; but if opening to admit files, he will stand fast till they have all moved up.
- Captain. 8. If the side step be required to make room to take in files when the distance is taken, the *Captain* will give the word "halt."

CHAPTER XXIII.

F. E. pt. ii. A COMPANY WHEELING ANY GIVEN NUMBER OF PACES, ON
s. 7. EITHER FLANK, FROM THE HALT.

- Cap. xii. 6. 9. 1. A Company as in line or column may be required to wheel forwards or backwards a given number of paces on either flank. This flank, for the time being, will be considered the pivot.

2. It will be of advantage to recollect that, if a Company wheels as many paces as it has files, a quarter circle will be formed. For instance, if there are 20 files in the Company, the outer or wheeling flank man will take 20 paces of 30 inches each to accomplish the quarter circle, each man taking the same number of paces, but the length of pace diminishing in proportion to the distance approaching the *pivot*, on the principle before laid down. If, therefore, it is required to wheel an eighth of a circle, one-half the number of paces must be taken, that is, No. 20 will take 10 paces to complete the eighth of a circle, and five paces to complete the sixteenth. Cap. x. 1.

3. For convenience, and to retain uniformity of practice, the measurement has invariably been taken from the eighth file from the *pivot*; the calculation will thus simplify itself. Two paces from the eighth file will effect *one-sixteenth*, four paces *one-eighth*, six paces *three-sixteenths*, and eight paces *one-fourth* part of a circle.

4. When a Company as in line, or column, is required to wheel any given number of paces on either flank, from the halt, the word of command will be "—— paces right [or left] wheel [or backwards wheel]—quick march." If the wheel be a "backwards wheel" of more than four paces, then after the "caution," and before "quick march," the Company will be directed to "right about face." The *pivot man*, on an ordinary wheel from the halt, will face to the direction of the wheel, so on the word "wheel" in the present case, he will face to the direction in which the Company will be ultimately faced (in echelon), when the movement is completed. Cap. ii. 10, 11.
Pivot man.
Cap. x. 2.

The *Captain* will place himself on the pivot flank, that is, as we have explained above, on the flank on which the wheel is to be made, facing inwards, and will correct the position of the *pivot man*, who has faced, as above described, if required. Captain.
Cap. xxiii. 1.

The *Covering-Sergeant* will place himself, with his back to the eighth file from the pivot (should it be a *backwards wheel*, then to the rear), facing towards the direction of the wheel, and will take the number of paces along the circumference of the circle, of which the pivot is the centre, and will halt. If on the backwards wheel, will halt and face about to the front. Covering-Sergeant.

On the words, "quick march," all, except the *Captain*, *Covering-Sergeant*, and pivot man, will wheel forwards or backwards in the direction indicated.

Captain. When the eighth file from the pivot reaches the *Covering-Sergeant*, the *Captain* will give "halt"—"dress."

N.B.—If, on the backwards wheel, the Company *having* been faced about, the *Captain* will add to the "halt"—"front, dress," and the Company will "front" by the right about turn, and halt, dress.

Dressing. The *Captain* will take care to dress the Company from the pivot flank, also not to move the eighth, nor the pivot file.

Covering-Sergeant. When the Company is properly "dressed," he will give the words "eyes front," and he and the *Covering-Sergeant* will return to the places they occupied previously to the "caution."

Cap. xxiii. 4.

F. E. pt. iii.
ss. 57, 58.

F. E. pt. iii.
s. 33.
Nos. 3, 4.

5. This movement is important in battalion drill, as when a change of front by echelon is required, when the whole or part of a battalion in line is to be thrown back, or, as in the formation of line from open column on a rear Company, the Company will first be faced about, after the "caution" to wheel, and the movement will be continued as above described.

CHAPTER XXIV.

F. E. pt. ii.
s. 5.

COMPANY AS IN COLUMN (RIGHT OR LEFT IN FRONT),
WHEELING INTO LINE FROM THE HALT, AND ON THE
MARCH, ON A MOVEABLE PIVOT.

Cap. ii. 12.

1. We have stated that we are to consider all movements of a Company as if it were in battalion. A battalion, when it assembles, is drawn up in open columns of Companies; we are to suppose that the Company is one of those columns.

2. First, on the halt.

Cap. xii. 7.

The position of the officers and non-commissioned officers will therefore be as in column, that is—

The *Captain* on the pivot flank of the front rank.

The *Lieutenant* in the rear of the second file from the reverse flank.

The *Ensign* [or Second Lieutenant] in rear of the centre of the Company.

The *Covering-Sergeant* one pace in rear of the second file from the pivot flank.

Right in
front.

3. The "caution" and word of command will be, "as a Company in column, right in front—left wheel into line—quick march."

N.B. When a *single* Company is being drilled, in giving

the "caution," it should be stated whether it is a Company in column or a Company in line. Unless this is made clear to the learner, the commands will be puzzling to him. There will be nothing to indicate whether the Company is *in column* or *in line*, but the position of the officers; if "*as in line*," the Captain will be on the right, if "*as in column*," then on the *pivot flank*, according to the position of the Company, right or left in front; if left in front, except from the position of the covering-sergeant and supernumerary rank, he cannot tell whether he is in line, or as in column. On the caution (we are still presuming a *single* Company being drilled), the officers and non-commissioned officers will take their places "*as in line*" or "*as in column*" as the case may be. Hence the necessity of indicating by the "caution," the position of the Company, previous to the movement. This is so seldom explained on drill, that though on the "caution," the words "*as a Company in column*" or "*as a Company in line*" are added, they tend only to puzzle the learner, as he remarks no actual difference in the position of the *single* Company, wheeling from column into line or *line* into column.

Cap. ix. 2.

Cap. xii. 6, 7.

We are now supposing as before stated, a Company as in column.

On the words "wheel into line"—

The *Captain* will move out and place himself one pace in front of the second file from the left, facing to the front.

Captain.

The *Covering-Sergeant* will run to the front, to mark the spot where the wheeling flank of the Company will rest when the wheel is completed, that is in line with the other Companies, with shouldered (or advanced) arms, facing in the direction of the new pivot, and will raise his arm from his elbow, looking to his left, and aligning himself with the pivot man.

Covering-Sergeant.

The *pivot man* will face to his left and raise his *left arm*, until "eyes front" is given by the *Captain*, when he will drop the arm.

Pivot man.

The rear rank man of the pivot will uncover.

Cap. x. 9.

On the word "march"—

The Company will step off, the whole turning their eyes to the right (the wheeling or outward flank) except the right hand man, who will look inwards and step out the usual pace of 30 inches, every other man shortening his pace in proportion to his distance from the standing flank on which the wheel is made, touching lightly towards the pivot, keeping the shoulders square in line.

Cap. x. 1.

N.B.—We repeat this caution here, as it cannot be too frequently impressed on the memory of the men in the ranks.

Captain. The *Captain* will turn towards his men, and move back round the pivot man to be ready to dress his Company from the left.

Lieutenant. The *Lieutenant* will, during the wheel, move across to his place as in line.

Cap. xii. 6. The *Supernumerary* rank will, during the wheel, take its distance from the rear rank, that is, three paces from the rear.

Captain. The *Captain* will give the words "No. — Company—halt—dress," when the wheeling flank (the right) of his Company is two paces in rear of the *Covering-Sergeant*, and will dress from the pivot flank (the left).

Cap. xxviii. When the dressing is completed, the *Captain* will give the words "eyes front," and will then pass by the rear to the right flank as a Company in line, and the men will turn their eyes to the front, the pivot man, as before stated, dropping his arm.

Covering-Sergeant. The *Covering-Sergeant*, at the words "eyes front," will fall back into his place in the rear, covering the *Captain*, as a Company in line.

Cap. xii. 6. 4. If the Companies were originally as in column, *left in front*, then the word of command will be, "right wheel into line." The movement will proceed in a similar manner as when *right is in front*, the position of the officers being, of course reversed as a Company in column left in front.

Cap. xii. 7. The *Covering-Sergeant* will run out and mark where the left flank will rest.

Captain. The *Captain* dressing from the right.

Pivot man. The pivot man will, of course, face to the *right* on the caution.

On the move. 5. *On a moveable pivot.* We have supposed that the Company is what is termed in open column on the halt. The principal feature in that case is that the pivot man will face to the direction of the wheel, the *Covering-Sergeant* placing himself in alignment with the pivot at the point where the wheeling flank will rest; but if wheeled into line on the march, or "on the move," the wheel is said to be on a *moveable pivot*, and the pivot man will not face to the direction of the wheel.

Cap. x. 7. 6. The word of command will be, if *right* in front, "left wheel into line," if *left* in front, "right wheel into line." If "on a moveable pivot from the halt," then the command will be preceded by the words, "on the move."

7. The Company was in open column right in front. Right in front. Captain.
 The Captain will move straight on to his front at a short pace during the wheel, so as to meet the right of his Company as it completes the quarter circle, taking his post on the right on the word "forward," when the wheel is completed. Cap. xxviii. 1.

8. If left is in front he will remain in his place, bringing his left shoulder round with the Company. Left in front. F. E. p. 69.

The Lieutenant, when right is in front, will move out to his place as in line. Cap. xii. 6.

Whether right or left is in front, the supernumerary rank will, during the wheel, gain its proper distance from the rear rank, that is, three paces; it was previously one pace.

The Covering-Sergeant, if right is in front, will move across; if left in front, will move up to his place in line during the wheel. Covering-Sergeant. Malton, 22.

9. On the wheel being completed, the word "forward" will be given, then the men will step out steadily to the front, as in line. Cap. xiii.

CHAPTER XXV.

A COMPANY AS IN LINE WHEELING INTO OPEN COLUMN, RIGHT OR LEFT IN FRONT, ON THE HALT OR ON THE MOVE; AND, WHEN IN OPEN COLUMN, CHANGING DIRECTION TO EITHER FLANK. F. E. pt. II. s. 6.

1. We are now supposing that the Company is in line, with other Companies on the halt.

The officers and sergeants will be as a Company in line. Cap. xii. 6.

2. To form open column right in front, the "caution" and command will be, "as a Company in line,"* "Open column right in front—right about face—right wheel—quick march." To right in front.

3. The movement will be executed as follows:—

On the words, "open column right in front," the extreme left hand front rank man, who in this case will be the pivot man, will face to his right, the direction of the wheel. Pivot man.

N.B. The rear rank man will not uncover, because the wheel will be a *backwards wheel*, though faced to the right-about. Cap. x. 9.

The Captain will move out to the centre of the Company and place himself one pace in advance, facing to the front. Captain.

The Covering-Sergeant will run out to the rear to mark Covering-Sergeant.

* See the observations, Cap. xxiv. 3, N.B.

the place where the right flank of the Company will rest when the wheel is completed, facing to the front, that is to the direction which would be the front of the Company when in column right in front, and raise the left arm.

On the words "right about face," all the men, except the *pivot man* and the *Covering-Sergeant*, will face to the right about.

On the words, "right wheel—quick march,"

The men will wheel to the right, rear rank in front, and when the quarter circle is made and at right angles to the original position, that is, in open column, they will be directed by the *Captain* to "halt, front, and dress."

N.B. The men must not judge their own time to halt, but listen for the command to halt, otherwise the line will be broken.

The *Captain* will move to the left flank, which is the proper pivot flank of a Company in column right in front, by the rear, and give the command, "halt, front, dress," and will look to his front.

The *Lieutenant* will move across by the rear, and place himself in the rear of the reverse flank, second file from the right.

The *Covering-Sergeant* will place himself to the rear of the second man from the pivot flank (left).

The *Supernumerary* rank will face about with the men, and will advance to the rear with the wheel, and "front" with the Company closing up to the proper distance, now one pace from the rear rank. They were three paces before.

4. In this position the Company will be in open column right in front. Supposing the Company to have been No. 1 Company, or the Company on the extreme right of the battalion in line, it will now become the leading Company of the Companies in column right in front, wheeled out of line into column.

5. If the Company in line is required to form open column *left in front*, that is, No. 1 Company to become the last Company in column, the extreme left Company leading, the caution and command will be, "as a Company in line," "open column left in front—right about face—left wheel—quick march."

6. The duties of the officers and non-commissioned officers will be the same, except that they eventually take up their position as in a Company in column *left in front*; the *Captain* on the right flank, the *Lieutenant* in the rear of

the reverse, the *Covering-Sergeant* in rear of the second man from the pivot flank (right).

The extreme proper right hand man of the front rank will be the *pivot man*, who will face to the left. The others will face to the right about and wheel to the left, the *Covering-Sergeant* having taken up his post to the left, where the left flank will rest when the quarter circle is completed, and when the men have wheeled will be faced to the front (left in front). No. 1, or right Company, being now the last Company in column, the extreme left Company leading; the *Captain* dressing from the right, which is the pivot flank.

7. If the caution be followed by "on the move, right (or left) wheel, quick march," it will indicate that when the quarter circle is completed the word forward will be given. This is called a Company in line, *wheeling into column on a moveable pivot from the halt*, the wheel will be effected as on a *moveable pivot* as follows:—

The command will be "on the move—right wheel."

Right wheel.

The *pivot man* will not face, as on a wheel, from the halt.

Pivot man.
Cap. x. 7.

The *Captain* being on the right previous to the wheel, will move across in front, during the wheel to the left flank of the Company, because a right wheel will bring the Companies in column right in front.

Captain.
Cap. xxviii.
1.

The *Covering-Sergeant* at the same time will change his flank, and take up his position in rear of the second file from the pivot flank, the left.

Covering-Sergeant.

The *Lieutenant*—his proper place in the rear of the reverse flank, as a Company in column right in front.

Lieutenant.

If it be a left wheel, the Company will be brought in column, left in front, the *Captain*, being on the right will remain on the same flank and will wheel with the Company.

Left wheel.
Captain.

The *Covering-Sergeant* will fall back to his place, as in column, during the wheel. He was previously covering the *Captain*.

Covering-Sergeant.

The *Supernumerary* rank, in both cases, will close up to its proper distance in the rear, namely, one pace, on the caution "open column, left in front."

Supernumerary.

On the word forward, the quarter circle being completed, the whole will advance steadily, touching to the pivot flank, right or left in front, as the case may be.

Cap. ix. 2.

8. When the Companies are in column on the march, they may be directed to "change direction" to the right or

Change direction.

F. E. pt. III.
s. 15.
Captain.

left; this will be, in fact, wheeling on a moveable pivot. On the command "change direction to the right (or left)," the *Captain* of the front or leading Company in column will give "right (or left) wheel," according to the required direction; and when the Company has wheeled the quarter circle, that is, when square, will give the word "forward."

Each *Captain* of each Company will, in succession, when his Company reaches the spot where the preceding Company wheeled, give the same command, indicating the number of his Company.

9. As Companies in column, wheeling on the march, changing direction to either flank, do not change front, the officers will not change their positions.

F. E. pt. III.
s. 15.

10. Should the wheel be to the reverse flank, the senior Supernumerary will move up and lead during the change of direction.

F. E. p. 123.

N.B.—It is not necessary that each Company should wheel on the same spot; weak Companies will march a little past the wheeling point before they wheel; strong Companies will wheel a little before they come up to it, so that on the word forward the pivot flanks will still be in line.

New alignment.

F. E. p. 123.

11. On the command "change direction" to a given direction, it is usual to wheel the quarter circle to that direction, the *alignment*, or direction of march will be at a right angle to the former alignment, but a new direction or alignment may be required when wheeling into line; it will be necessary to bring the pivot flanks of each Company on this new alignment previous to forming line. The direction will be indicated by the word "forward" at the required time, the *Captain* of the leading Company will at once take up his points to march upon as before directed, and march steadily on them. The remaining Captains will, as they enter the new alignment, be careful to cover on him and the base point.

Captain.
Cap. xiii. 2.
Cap. xxvi. 19.

Covering-Sergeant.

N.B.—If the column be halted before the Companies have changed their direction into the new alignment, the rear Companies will move into the alignment by a flank march by fours; the Covering-Sergeant will run out to mark the spot on which their pivot flanks would rest.

CHAPTER XXVI.

A COMPANY WHEELING FORWARDS OR BACKWARDS BY
SUBDIVISIONS OR SECTIONS FROM LINE. F. E. pt. ii.
s. 9.

1. If a Company is directed to wheel forward] by Subdivisions or Sections to the right, or backwards to the left, it becomes a Company in column of Subdivisions or Sections Cap. viii. 5, 7. right in front; if forward to the left, or backwards to the right, then it will be a Company in column of Subdivisions or Sections left in front; because, in the former case, the right Subdivision or Section will be leading; in the latter, the left will be leading. As this is a general rule, we may add another; in all these wheels, from line on a *halted* pivot, the *Captain* will move out, on the caution in front of that Subdivision or Section which will become the leading one of the column, and when the wheel is completed, the *Captain* will place himself on the *pivot flank*.

2. We are supposing that the Company is in line on the Cap. xii. 6. halt; the officers and non-commissioned officers will be as On the halt before stated.

3. The caution and word of command will be "as a Company in line"—"by Subdivisions (or Sections) right (or left) wheel—quick march."

4. On the word "wheel,"

Captain.

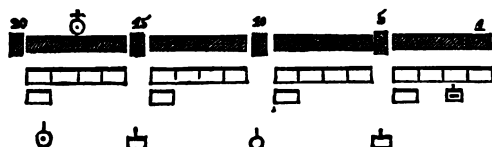
The *Captain* will place himself in front of the centre of the Subdivision or Section that will be leading on the wheel being completed. For instance, if it be "right wheel," it will be the right Subdivision or first Section, and *vice versa*, and will face to the front.

The right hand man of each Subdivision or Section, if it Cap. x. 2. be a right wheel, will face to the right, and will be the pivot man of the Subdivision or Section on the wheel, and if it be a left wheel then the left hand man of each Subdivision or Section will face to the left, the rear rank man Cap. x. 9. uncovering in each case.

N.B.—The *Covering-Sergeant* does not mark the spot Covering-Sergeant. where the wheeling flank of either Subdivision or Section will rest.

5. Diagram XXXII. represents a Company about to wheel forwards by sections by the left wheel, before the words "quick march" are given, and which will bring the Company in column of Sections left in front.

DIAGRAM XXXII.



6. On the word "march,"

Captain.

The *Captain* will turn towards the Subdivision or Section before which he will be then standing, and, as the wheel is proceeding, will incline towards his future pivot flank; if it be a right wheel, his place will be on the left flank of the leading Subdivision or Section, as a column right in front; if left wheel, then on the right, as in column left in front.

Lieutenant.

The *Lieutenant* and *Ensign* (or Second Lieutenant) and *Covering-Sergeant* will take up their places as in column; that is, if in Subdivisions, the *Lieutenant* on the pivot flank of the rear Subdivision, if in Sections, of the third Section.

Covering-Sergeant.

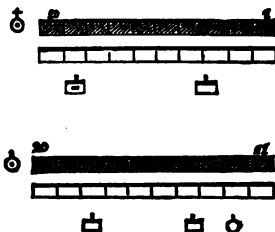
The *Covering-Sergeant* behind the second rear rank man from the pivot flank of the leading Section or Subdivision.

Ensign.

The *Ensign*, if in Subdivisions at the rear of the second file from the reverse flank of the rear Subdivision; or, if in Sections leading the fourth Section on the pivot flank, and the senior sergeant (if none, the *Covering-Sergeant*) will lead the second Section on the pivot flank.

7. Diagram XXXIII. represents a Company in column of Subdivisions right in front.

DIAGRAM XXXIII.

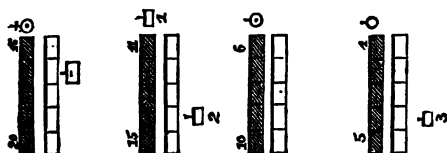


If left in front, the *Captain* and *Lieutenant* will be on the right flank, the *Covering-Sergeant* also on the right, in

rear of the second file from the right of the leading Sub-division, and the *Ensign* on the reverse flank of the second Subdivision. Cap. ix. 2.

8. Diagram XXXIV. represents a Company in column of Sections, left in front.

DIAGRAM XXXIV.



If right in front, the officers, &c., will be on the left, the then pivot flank.

9. If the wheeling forward be "on moveable pivots from the halt," then the command will be "by Subdivisions (or Sections) on the move: right (or left) wheel—quick march."

10. The pivot men will not face to the direction of the wheel. Cap. x. 7.

11. If the wheel is to the right, bringing the Subdivisions or Sections in column, right in front, the *Captain* and *Lieutenant* will move across to their places on the left flank during the wheel at a short pace, the *Covering-Sergeant* at the same time changing flank by the rear, taking his proper place in column; but, if the wheel is to the left, bringing the Company in column left in front, the *Captain* will wheel with the right Subdivision (or first Section, as the case may be), and at the word "forward," he will move up to the pivot flank (the right) of the leading Subdivision, or Section, in double time; the *Covering-Sergeant* passing at the same time by the rear to his place, and the *Lieutenant* will take his place as in column left in front, on the word "forward." The wheel being completed, the whole will advance in column of Subdivisions or Sections, as the case may be, the touch being to the pivot flank. Leaders changing flanks.
Cap. xxviii. 1.

12. If the Company is in line on the march, and is directed to wheel forward in Subdivisions or Sections, the wheel will be performed on what are called "moveable pivots." Cap. x. 3.

13. The command will simply be "Subdivisions (or Sections) right [or left] wheel"—"forward," and the wheel will proceed as on moveable pivots from the halt. The officers are acting as on moveable pivots from the halt; the

F. E. p. 69. leaders of the rear Subdivision, or Sections, will take post on the word "forward."

14. In wheeling backwards by Subdivisions or Sections, the command will be "by Subdivisions (or Sections) on the right (or left) backward wheel"—"quick march."

N.B. If there are more than 12 men in the Subdivision wheeling back, the men will be faced about, and wheeled forward, rear rank in front, and when the wheel is completed, will be brought again to the front, the pivot men will, as before, face into the new direction, but the rear rank man will not uncover.

Cap. x. 9.

Captain.

The *Captain* will place himself one pace in front of the centre of the Subdivision or Section that will be leading, and when the wheel is completed, will give "halt—dress," and take his place in the *first flank* of the leading Subdivision, or Section.

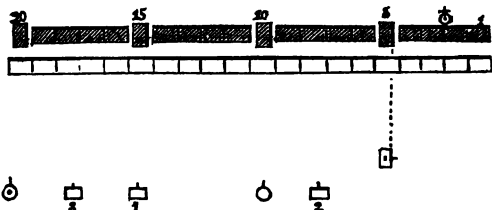
Covering-Sergeant.

The *Covering-Sergeant* will run out to the rear on the caution, and mark the spot where the wheeling flank of the Section or Subdivision of the column will rest, and when the wheel is completed, take his place as in column.

The supernumeraries will act as before directed.

15. Diagram XXXV. represents a Company as in line when the words "by Sections, on the left backwards wheel" are given.

DIAGRAM XXXV.



Change direction.

16. When the Company is in columns of Subdivisions or Sections on the march, it may be directed to "change direction" to the right or left, that is, to either flank. The command will be, "change direction to the right (or left)." the leader of the front Subdivision or Section will immediately give the word "right (or left) wheel," according to the direction required, and when the Subdivision is square, or the quarter circle completed, will give the word "forward."

As each Section arrives at the spot where the preceding

Section wheeled, its leader will give the same words of command.

17. As the *front* is not changed by changing direction of the march of the column, the officers, &c., will not change their positions.

The wheels will be made in succession, as on moveable Cap. x. 3.
pivots.

18. If a new alignment is to be taken up, then the New alignment.
directions before given are to be followed, as in the case of Cap. xxv. 11.
Companies.

19. A Company marching in column of Subdivisions or Marching in column.
Sections will step off at the same instant on the word
"quick march." The leader of the first Subdivision or
Section (the *Captain*) will take up two points to march on,
and must march with the utmost steadiness and equality of
pace on these points, always keeping two points in view,
and march on the imaginary straight line (the alignment)
between the two. The steadiness and regularity of the
march of the entire column depend on the Captain. The Cap. xlii. 2.
The leaders of the rear Subdivision or Sections will, in like
manner, "preserve the leader of the first in the exact line
with the distant object" (in the phraseology of the "Field
Exercises"), that is, he takes up a point beyond the leader,
and keeps that alignment, and so each leader of the Sections
in succession, leaving the men themselves to dress. F. E. p. 72.
These leaders of the rear Subdivision or Sections must keep the
proper distance, if in open column, calculating from front
rank to front rank, so that the rear Subdivision, or each of
the three rear Sections, are respectively at a distance equal
to its own breadth from the one immediately in its own
front, so that there will be no space between their respective
flanks, if wheeled into line.

20. It must be remembered that in column the men Dressing.
correct their own dressing, unless otherwise ordered. The
leaders must attend to their own covering.

21. In order to avoid constant shifting of officers from F. E. p. 75.
one flank to another, when a Company in column takes Pt. II. s. 20.
ground to the reverse flank, or is ordered to move to that
flank during field manœuvres, the lieutenant who is on the
reverse flank, as a general rule, will move up and lead, the
Captain remaining on the former pivot flank. If in close
column, and taking ground to a flank by fours, then the
leader will place himself in front of the front rank man of
the leading four, the *Covering-Sergeant* next to him in front
of the second rank.

CHAPTER XXVII.

F. E. pt. II.
ss. 11, 12.

A COMPANY IN OPEN COLUMN OF SUBDIVISIONS OR SECTIONS WHEELING INTO LINE.

1. We have explained that an open column of Subdivisions or Sections is, when the rear Subdivision or the three rear Sections are at distances equal to their own breadth from the Subdivision or Section immediately in front of it, so that when wheeled out of column into line, no space will be left between the inner flanks.

On the halt.
Right in
front.

2. We will suppose a Company in open column of Subdivisions or Sections right in front on the halt; the word of command will be "left wheel into line—quick march."

Captain.

3. On the words "left wheel into line," the *Captain* will fall back and place himself one pace in front of the second file from the left of the rear Subdivision or Section facing to the front.

Lieutenant.

The *Lieutenant* leading the rear Subdivision, or if in Sections, then the leaders of each of the three rear Sections will fall back during the wheel to their respective places in the supernumerary rank as a Company in line.

Cap. xii. 6.

Covering-
Sergeant.

The *Covering-Sergeant* will run out and mark the place where the right flank of the Company will rest when wheeled into line, facing to the new front, and with the left arm raised, and shouldered arms.

Pivot man.

The *pivot men*, if a wheel from Subdivisions, then the left flank front rank man of each Subdivision, if a wheel from Sections, then the left flank front rank man of each Section, will face to the left, and raise their left arms, their respective rear rank men uncovering.

Cap. x. 2, 9.

On the words "quick march," the Subdivisions or Sections will step off and left wheel into line, looking to the wheeling flank and touching towards the pivot, during the wheel the rear rank men regaining their covering.

Captain.

The *Captain* will turn towards his men, and move back to the left, round the extreme left pivot man, to be ready to dress the Company from the left, and when the wheeling flank of the right Subdivision or Section is within two paces from the *Covering-Sergeant*, he will give the words, "halt, dress," and when the line is properly dressed, he will give the words, "eyes front," and will change by the rear to the right flank, his proper place in line.

C. xxviii. 1.

On the words "eyes front,"

Pivot men.

The *pivot men* will drop their left arms, and the *Covering-*

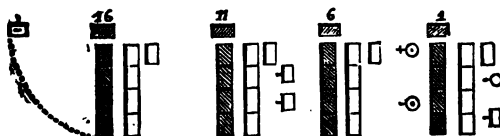
Sergeant will fall back into his place as in line, namely, on the right in the rear of the *Captain*. Covering-Sergeant.

4. If the Company is in column of Subdivisions or Sections, *left in front*, then the command will be, "right wheel into line." Left in front.

All the movements will be the same, *vice versâ*. The right front rank men of the Subdivisions or Sections will be the pivot men, who will face to the right, the rear rank men uncovering. Cap. x. 2, 9. The *Covering-Sergeant* will mark the spot where the left of the Company in line will rest, the *Captain* will place himself in front of the 2nd file from the right of the rear (right) Subdivision or first Section. The men will right wheel into line, and the *Captain* will fall back round the right flank and dress from the right.

Diagram XXXVI. represents a Company in column of Sections left in front, on the words "right wheel into line," being given, and before the words "quick march."

DIAGRAM XXXVI.



5. If the wheel into line is to be made on a *moveable pivot*, that is, the column of Subdivisions or Sections on the march, suppose right in front, the command will be, "Subdivisions (or Sections) left wheel into line," and when in line, "forward." Moveable pivot.

If right in front, the *Captain* will be leading on the left the leading Subdivision or Section, he will move round on to his front (at a short pace) during the wheel, so as to meet the right flank as it comes up, completing the quarter circle. Captain.

If *left in front*, then the *Captain* was on the right of the leading (left) Subdivision or 4th Section, he will turn to the right about on the word of command, and move straight across to the right of the Company, which will be his proper place as a Company in line, so as to be on the right when the wheel into line is completed. F. E. pt. II. s. 12.

The *Covering-Sergeant*, who was in his place in column of Subdivisions or Sections, will, during the wheel, move to his place in line, to cover the *Captain* on the right. If the Covering-Sergeant.

column was *left in front*, he will move round the reverse flanks or flanks of the rear Subdivision or Sections.

6. Whether right or left in front, the leaders of the rear Subdivision or Sections will fall back on the command, and during the wheel, take up their proper places in the supernumerary rank as in line.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

RULES FOR CHANGING FLANK BY FRONT OR REAR.

N.B.—This Chapter is suggested by a similar one in Mr. Malton's book, but the reader of that excellent work must be on his guard, for Mr. Malton has made a mistake—probably an error of the press—by omitting the words in brackets in the following quotation—"The following are the only occasions in which flanks are changed by [the front and not by] the rear," giving exactly the opposite meaning he intended.

Edit. 1860, p.
10.

1. Having given the position of the officers and non-commissioned officers in any given formation, whether in line or in column, it will be observed that when a change takes place, such as from line into column, the officers must necessarily change their position. For instance, the *Captain* is on the right of a Company as in line—his *Covering-Sergeant* will be on the same flank behind him—the *Lieutenant* in rear at the reverse; if the Company be wheeled into, say, Subdivisions, *right in front*, the *Captain's* place will be on the *left* of the leading Subdivision; he must, therefore, cross over either in *front* or *rear* of the wheeling column. It is important, therefore, to lay down some definite rules when officers and *Covering-Sergeants* should pass by the *front* or by the *rear*.

2. The *Covering-Sergeant* invariably passes by the *rear*.

As a general rule, officers pass by in *rear* in changing flanks, but the following are exceptions, when they pass by the front :—

Cap. xxiv.
5, 7.
Cap. xxv. 7.
Cap. xv.

I. In all wheels from column into line and from line into column, on a *moveable pivot*, or "on the move."

II. When a Company is file marching or marching to a flank by fours, and is formed to the front.

III. When a Company as in column, or Company in column of Subdivisions or Sections, are faced to the flank, called "*leading faces*," or form fours, to the *reverse* flank, that is

opposite to the *pivot* flank, where the *Captain* or the leaders of Subdivisions or Sections have been necessarily posted.

IV. When a Company of a right wing closes, the number Cap. xxii. 5. of paces not being named, the *Captain* will move out, crossing by the *front*; placing himself three paces in front of that flank nearest to the battalion facing towards the men, he will close with the men, he will cross to the front, and, when halted, he will pass to his place in line by the *rear*.

V. In passing in review in open column of Companies (right in front), on the first wheel, the *Captain* of each successive Company will be on the *left*. When at the second wheel, on the side where the inspecting officer is, the *Captain*, on giving the words "left wheel," will change flank by moving straight to his front at a short pace during the wheel, and place himself on the right, and will say "forward, by the right," but on the next wheel, having passed the inspecting officer, the *Captain* will give "left wheel," and, turning to the right about, he will pass by the *rear* during the wheel, and again place himself on the left (the proper pivot), and, when the Company has wheeled square, will say "forward by the left."

VI. *Subalterns** will pass by the front when a column of Subdivisions or Sections are faced to the flank, called "leading faces;" of course to the reverse flank. The leaders of Sections or Subdivisions, being on the *pivot flank*, will pass by the front to the *reverse flank*.

4. It will be well for the *Lieutenant* and *Covering-Sergeant* to remember that, as a general rule, they always change flank with the *Captain*. The exceptions are :

I. As to the *Lieutenant* when closing, or when he has to lead, on taking ground to a reverse flank. Cap. xxii. 5.
Cap. xxvi. 21.

II. The *Covering-Sergeant*, when closing, or when required to run out to take a point for a wheel, or formation of Company in line on the leading Section or Subdivision. Cap. xxii. 5.
Cap. xx.

CHAPTER XXIX.

A COMPANY AS IN LINE ADVANCING FROM A FLANK IN OPEN COLUMN OF SECTIONS.

1. We must suppose the Company in line, and it is desired to advance by Sections from either flank, the re-

* Also, in battalion drill, when a battalion in line is ordered to advance from the centre by double column of Subdivisions or Sections.

maining Sections following in succession, in column, the command will be "the first (or fourth) Section (as may be required) to the front, the remaining Sections *on the move*, right (or left) wheel, quick march."

From right. 2. We will suppose the advance is to be from the right flank, and, as the movement is to be effected "on the move," on the words, "quick march" the first Section will advance to the front, stepping short, and at the same time each of the other Sections will right wheel as on a moveable pivot.

Captain. The *Captain* will pass by the rear and take his place on the left of the leading Section, and his *Covering-Sergeant* will take his place on the same flank in the rear of the 2nd file. The next senior *Sergeant* (if none, the *Covering-Sergeant*, will take the lead of the second Section. The *Lieutenant* the third, the *Ensign* the fourth, passing by the front, because these Sections are now wheeling on a move-

Covering-Sergeant.
Lieutenant.
Ensign.
Cap. xxviii. 1. able pivot.

The leading Section will step short, until the right wheel of each Section is completed, and the leader of the second Section having given "left wheel," and when square "forward," the leading Section will be ordered "forward," and will advance steadily the full pace.

The leader of each succeeding Section will give "left wheel" and "forward," when he comes square, and when the movement is completed, the Company will be in open column of Sections right in front.

From left. 3. If the advance is to be made from the left flank, the 4th Section to be leading; then the command will be, "the 4th Section to the front, remaining Sections on the move—left wheel, quick march."

4. On the word "march," the 4th Section will advance to the front, stepping short, the *Captain* will change by the rear, and take up his position on the right flank of the 4th Section; at the same time each of the other Sections will left wheel, as on a moveable pivot.

Covering-Sergeant. The *Covering-Sergeant* will take up his place in the rear of the second file of the same Section on the right. The leaders of each successive Section will, during the wheel, take their places on the right, and the movement will proceed as before described, wheeling in succession to the right; and when the movement is completed we shall have a Company in open column of Sections left in front.

On the march. 5. This movement can also be done on the march in a similar manner. The word of command will be "1st (or 4th) Section to the front, remaining Sections, right (or left

wheel)—forward.” The words “on the move” are not used, as the Company will be on the move.

The officers will pass by the front to their proper flanks.

6. If the right or left Subdivision is to advance, then the *Lieutenant* will take the lead of the rear Subdivision, and the *Ensign* (or *Second Lieutenant*) will be in the rear of the second file from the reverse flank, and the movement will proceed as before explained, right or left in front. Lieutenant.
Ensign.

7. In battalion drill, when Companies in succession advance from the flank, the *Captain* of the named Company, if it is right, changes his flank: if the left, stands fast. The other *Captains*, if the advance is from the right, will move straight to their front during the wheel, so as to fall in on the pivot (left) flank of their Companies when “forward” is given: if the advance is from the left, they will remain in their places and wheel with their Companies. The subalterns (*Lieutenant* and *Ensign*) on the left of the line fall back into the supernumerary rank; and if the advance be from the right, the *Lieutenant* of the named Company will change flank, the other *Lieutenants* will change during the wheel. Companies.
Malton, 90, 91.

8. If the two centre Sections are to be brought to the front, then the command will be “two centre Sections to the front, remaining Sections on the move inwards wheel, quick march,” and when square “forward.” This will be advancing by double column of Sections. As this movement is never used in Company drill, we will not encumber our pages with any explanations, but refer our readers to the Field Exercises. Advancing by double files from the centre is more convenient. Cap. xv. 12.

9. The ordinary way of advancing or retiring from a flank will be to break off in fours to the required flank and wheel to the front, and, when required, to front form Company. But as a general rule a Company should advance showing the broadest front the ground will admit of.

CHAPTER XXX.

A COMPANY IN COLUMN OF SUBDIVISIONS OR SECTIONS RIGHT OR LEFT IN FRONT, FORMING COMPANY TO THE REVERSE FLANK, AND TO THE RIGHT ABOUT, AND LEFT ABOUT. F. E. pt. II.
s. 16.

1. We will suppose the Company advancing right in front in open column of Sections, and it is required to form Com- Right in
front.

pany on the reverse flank, the *pivot* flank will be the *left*, the *reverse* the *right*. The command will be, "on the leading Section *right* form Company."

Cap. xvi. N.B. We have fully explained the theory of this movement, when we treated of forming Company on the reverse flank, and to the right or left about from file-marching; the principle is the same when formed in Sections or Subdivisions.

2. The position of leaders of Sections will be as a Company in column of Sections right or left in front, *i.e.*, when right in front, the *Captain* leading the first Section on the left; the *Lieutenant*, the third; the *Ensign* or *Second Lieutenant*, the fourth; the *senior Sergeant*, the second; and the *Covering-Sergeant*, in the rear of the second file of the leading Section on the pivot flank (the left).

Right form. 3. On the order "right form Company," the leaders of each Section will first change *by the rear* to the right flank, and as they fall in will say "by the right," that is, the men are to dress by the right. The *Covering-Sergeant* will pass to the rear of the rear rank second file from the right.

Captain. The *Captain* leading the first Section will give "leading section, right wheel," and when the men of this Section have wheeled a quarter circle, he will say "forward," and when the Section has advanced three paces, he will give "halt, dress," and place himself a little in advance, on the right, to dress the line, looking inwards.

The object of advancing three paces, is to give room for the supernumerary rank to take their places during formation.

Covering-Sergeant. The *Covering-Sergeant* will then run out to the left, to mark the spot where the extreme left of the line will rest when the formation is complete; he will stand with recovered arms facing towards the pivot flank.

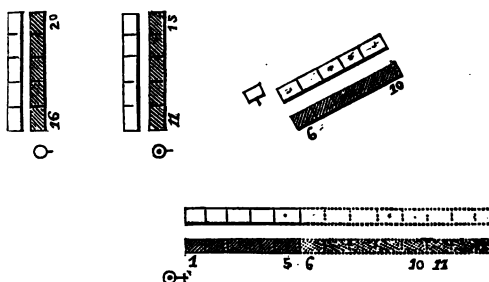
The rear Sections will continue the march to their front, and when the 2nd Section has reached the left of the leading Section, at exact right angles with it, the leader of this Section will fall to the rear and give "No. 2 Section—right wheel," and when square, will give "forward," and when the men are one pace in rear of the alignment of the 1st Section, he will give "halt—dress," the men will dress up in line with the 1st Section, and the leader of this Section (the senior Sergeant) will fall into his place in the supernumerary rank, as a Company in line.

In like manner the 3rd and 4th Sections will be directed to wheel and dress up into line in succession, the leaders of each taking his place as in line.

When the formation is completed, the *Captain* will dress Captain. the line and give "eyes front," and fall in on the right, his Cap. xii. 6. place, as a Company in line.

And the *Covering-Sergeant* will then take his proper place Covering-Sergeant. in line on the right of the rear rank.

DIAGRAM XXXVII.



4. The diagram No. XXXVII. represents a column of Sections when the leaders of each Section have changed flanks, the 1st Section has wheeled to the right and taken three paces in advance, and in position of the new formation, the *Captain* on the right ready to dress the line when formed, the line will be formed along the dotted line, on the extreme left of which, at the proper distance, will be the *Covering-Sergeant*.

The 2nd Section has advanced to the left of the 1st Section in line, and is completing its wheel to the right, the leader having fallen back. This section will form up to the left of the 1st Section.

Sections three and four are advancing to wheel in succession, to place themselves in alignment with the others along the dotted line; and thus a Company will be formed in line on the reverse flank, previously marching in a column of Sections right in front.

N.B.—This movement corresponds with that explained in our section on file-marching right in front, forming Cap. xvi. 2. Company on the leading files on the reverse flank.

5. If the Company is in column of Sections, left in front, Left in front. then the leaders will be on the right of their respective Sections, and the command will be, "on the leading Section (the 4th) left form Company." The leaders of each Section will thereupon pass by the rear and post themselves to the left flank, and the movement will proceed exactly in the

same manner as before described, except that the wheel and formation will be to the left, and when line is formed the *Captain* will place himself on the right as in line.

N.B.—This movement corresponds with that explained in the section on file-marching left in front, forming Company on the leading file on the reverse flank.

Cap. xvi. 5.

Right about.

6. If the formation is to be made to the right about, then the leading Section (right in front) will, instead of wheeling a quarter circle to the right, wheel round to the half-circle, or to the right about, and the successive Sections will place themselves on its left in line in the same manner as before described.

The duties of the officers and *Covering-Sergeant* being the same as on formation on the reverse flank, the position and movement will correspond with that explained in the section on file-marching, Diagram XIX., right in front forming on the leading file to the right about.

Cap. xvi. 8.

Left about.

7. And in like manner the formation may be made to the left about in a similar manner when in column of Sections left in front, corresponding to the movement explained in

Cap. xvi. 9.

8. We have in the above supposed the Company to be in column of Sections ; the movement can be effected in precisely the same manner if in column of Subdivisions.

CHAPTER XXXI.

OPENING AND CLOSING DISTANCES IN COLUMN.

Closing on
the halt.

Cap. ii. 14.

Cap. ii. 16.

Cap. xxi. 6.

On the march

1. A Company in open column of Sections, on the halt, can be formed into close column on the words "form close column on the leading Section—quick march ;" each Section will be halted, as it arrives in close column, by its leader.

2. If on the march, the rear Sections will be directed to double up to close column and then take up the quick time.

Cap. ii. 12.
Opening on
the halt.

3. It can be opened from front or rear to wheeling distances. If from the front on the halt, the caution will be "open out to wheeling distances from the front." The word of command will be "2nd, 3rd, and 4th Sections, right about face—quick march ;" and when each arrives at wheeling distance, it will be halted and fronted by its leader.

On the
march.

4. If on the march, the command will be "open out to

wheeling distances—2nd, 3rd, and 4th Sections, mark time.” The leaders of the Sections will take their places on the *pivot* flank by the rear (that is, if from close column of Sections from a formation from line, when the supernumeraries were on the reverse flank), and when at wheeling distances, they will, successively, give the word “forward.”

Cap. xxi. 6.

Cap. ix. 2.

5. If opened out from the rear at the halt, then the caution will be “open out into wheeling distances from the rear,” and the command will be “1st, 2nd, and 3rd Sections, quick march.” The leader of the 4th Section will give “halt” to 3rd Section, the leader of the 3rd will give “halt” to 2nd, and the leader of 2nd will give “halt” to 1st. The reason of this is, that each leader should take up the wheeling distance required by his own Section, which cannot be judged of by the leader advancing.

From the rear.

6. If on a flank march, close column can be formed on any given Section, say on the 2nd Section, from open column, on a flank march to the right. The command will be, “close column on 2nd Section—remaining Sections, inward half-turn.” The 1st Section will then right half-turn, the 3rd and 4th, left half-turn. The 2nd will step short until the others are closed by the diagonal march, and faced to the direction of the flank march; the whole will then step off the regular pace.

Cap. xiv.

On a flank march.

7. In order to open out from this position, marching to the right flank to wheeling distances, the word of command will be, “open out to wheeling distances from the 2nd Section—remaining Sections outward half-turn;” on which the 1st Section will left half-turn, and the 3rd and 4th right half-turn, the 2nd will step short. The leaders of the Sections will judge the distances, and the Sections will resume the flank march by proper words of command from the leaders, the 1st Section, right half-turn, the 3rd and 4th, left half-turn, and then all will resume the original pace.

8. If marching to the left flank, then the command must be varied accordingly, too obvious to be repeated in detail.

N.B. These movements are more properly for Battalion drill, but are here introduced for practice.

CHAPTER XXXII.

F. E. pt. II. THE ECHELON MARCH BY COMPANIES, SUBDIVISIONS, OR
s. 14. SECTIONS IN ORDER TO TAKE GROUND TO EITHER
FLANK.

1. A Company is said to be wheeling from line into echelon, when the successive Companies in line are wheeled to either flank a given number of paces in the same direction, less than a quarter circle, on fixed or moveable pivots. The Companies when wheeled forward the given number of paces, will take the position, as shown in our Diagram No. IV., of Sections wheeling three paces to the right or left, supposing each Section to be a Company. When each Company has its front thus advanced a given number of paces to a flank, the Companies will be what is called in *oblique echelon*, in order to take ground obliquely to a flank, and each must advance on a line perpendicular to its own front, parallel to each other; the pivot files will keep their proper distances, and their dressing in line parallel to the original alignment must be carefully kept. When moving to a flank, all the component parts of the echelon must be parallel to each other, in order that their lines of direction may also be parallel. The pivot being at wheeling distances, the Companies can be wheeled back into line.

2. If ground is to be taken to the rear in an oblique direction, the Companies, or parts of Companies will be faced about and then wheeled forwards, rear rank in front.

3. In oblique echelon of Companies, the *Captain* will always, on the caution, move to the flank that will become the pivot for the time being, if not already there.

The *Covering-Sergeant* will place himself in front of the 8th file from the pivot flank of the intended wheel, and take the number of paces ordered, and the wheel will proceed as a Company wheeling a given number of paces, when the echelon of Companies will be directed to advance, the *Captains* placing themselves on the pivot for the time being. The *Captain* of the leading Company will lead the march.

4. An echelon of Companies having taken ground to either flank, can be wheeled back into line parallel to that from which it was formed, either from the halt or when on the move; the command will be "wheel back into line," and if not on the move "quick march."

5. On the caution "wheel back into line" (from the halt), the pivot men will face into line and raise their left *hands* until they have been dressed.

The *Captains* will take one pace to their front, and face towards their men.

On the word "march,"

Each Company will wheel back on its pivot flank into line.

The *Captain* of each Company will give "halt—dress," Captain. and the men will look towards the *Captain* for the dressing. When dressed, he will give "eyes front," and will move into his place in line on the right, changing his flank, of course, if he was previously on the left.

6. If on the march, the *Captains* will mark time, and the On the march. Companies will wheel back on them into line, and the commanding officer will give "forward" when the wheels are Captains. completed, on which the *Captains*, if the movement has been to the left, will change their flank.

7. If ground is to be taken in echelon of Subdivisions or Subdivisions. Sections, the wheel will always be one-eighth of a circle, Sections. and made on moveable pivots. Cap. x. 3.

8. The caution and command will be "take ground to the right (or left) in echelon. On the move, by Subdivisions (or Sections), right (or left) wheel—quick march." On the word "march," the Subdivisions or Sections will wheel towards the named flank.

When the eighth of a circle has been completed, on the word "forward," the Subdivisions or (Sections) will move direct to their front, in oblique echelons of Subdivisions (or Sections).

9. If the movement has been made to the right, each Dressing. Subdivision or Section will march, that is, dress, by the right, the *Captain* will keep the dressing and distance of the right Subdivision (or Section); if to the left, the men will dress to the left, and the Subdivisions (or Sections) will be led by their pivot men. Therefore the flank on which the wheel into echelon is made will be the dressing flank.

10. To whichever flank the inclination may be made, the Captain. *Captain* does not move from his place, occupied as in line (on the right).

11. If the Company be in column and take ground to the Reverse *reverse flank* in echelon of Subdivisions (or Sections) the flank. *Lieutenant* will move up and take the lead of the leading Lieutenant. Subdivision or Section, unless the *Captain* is ordered to Cap. xxvi. 21. change his flank.

For example.—If the Companies be in open column right in front, left will be the pivot, the *Captain* will be then on the left. Ground is to be taken to the right (the reverse

flank) in echelon of Sections, the *Captain* will remain on the left (or pivot flank) of the 4th Section, the *Lieutenant* will lead the right or leading Section by the right, and the remaining Sections will be led by their respective pivot men, each keeping his distance from the pivot flank of the Section next to him, in the direction towards which the Company is inclining. The leaders of Sections must also keep their dressing in a line parallel to their original position; and so also if in echelon of Subdivisions.

Re-form
Company.

12. When the required distance to the flank has been taken, the Companies will be re-formed. The command will be "re-form Company," whereon the Subdivisions (or Sections) will wheel back into line on the pivot flank, and on the word "forward" the Companies will advance by the proper pivot flank.

Cap. ix. 2, 3.

13. On even ground where the Subdivisions or Sections are not broken, they may, if required, be wheeled up into line on the reverse flank by the words "by Subdivisions (or Sections) right (or left) wheel."

CHAPTER XXXIII.

STREET FIRING.

F. E. pt. iii.
s. 62.

No specific rules are laid down for street firing for a single Company in the authorised Drill Book, but an approach may be made to the battalion system.

Advancing.

1. *To advance and fire.*—Let the Company be drawn up in line across the street. Advance, halt, and file-firing from flanks to centre; cease firing, load, and advance again, halt and fire as above directed.

Retiring.

2. *If retiring.*—The Company will halt, front, file-fire as above directed—cease firing, load, retire; if too hard pressed by the enemy, halt, front, and fire as above.

Subdivisions
advancing.

3. Should the street not be wide enough to admit the whole Company in line, then it will advance in close column of Subdivisions—halt—the leading Subdivision will kneel down. On the order to fire, the rear Subdivision will fire over the heads of the kneeling Subdivision. When loaded, the kneeling Subdivision will fire and load, and so on, the two Subdivisions never being unloaded at the same time; will advance, halt, and fire as above.

Retiring.

4. If retiring in Subdivisions, will halt, and front, and face the enemy. The leading Subdivision will fire, slope

arms, face outwards by Sections (*i.e.*, 1st Section to right, 2nd to left) and file in rear of the rear Subdivisions, and when at wheeling distance (*i.e.*, its own Subdivision distance) it will receive the command "inwards about form," and so form Subdivision in rear of the present front Subdivision. This movement is performed as though the first Section had received the word, "on the leading file right about form Section," and the 2nd Section "left about form Section" on their respective leading files. The Subdivisions now in front will fire (after the rear Subdivision has loaded), slope arms, face outwards by Sections, file to the rear in the same manner, and be re-formed by the same words of command, and, as before explained, thus continue the retreat.

Cap. xvi. 8, 9.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

PILING ARMS.

1. In order to pile arms, the Company will be in close order, will order arms, and number from right to left.

2. The word of command will be "Pile arms."

3. At the word "pile," the rear rank will take one pace of 10 inches to the rear, and the front rank draw back the right feet in the position to face to the right about.

4. At the word "arms," the front rank will face to the right about, and bring their rifles with them to the order arms.

The front and rear rank men will then place the butts against the inside of their outer feet, as close to the heel as possible, turning the locks inwards.

N.B. On the regularity and steadiness of this part of the movement will depend the steadiness of each pile, and the whole being in a proper line with each other.

The *right* file rear ranks and the *left* file front ranks will incline the muzzles of their rifles towards each other, and cross ramrods, taking care not to move the position of the butts.

The *right* file front rank will at once place his *left* hand round the muzzle of the rifle of his left file (which will be the further barrel from him), bearing it from him, and with his *right* he will, what is called, "lock ramrods," by passing his ramrod by the *left* of the ramrods, and to the *right* of the muzzles of the other two rifles.

The left file rear rank will then lodge the muzzle of his

rifle between the muzzles of the rifles of the front rank, sling uppermost.

N.B. Should there be an odd file, the front and rear rank man will each lodge his rifle against the pile nearest to his right hand.

The arms will now be piled, and, if the butts have not been moved, the piles will be regular. Great care and neatness should be exercised to ensure this regularity.

5. The men will then be ordered to "Stand clear," whereupon the two ranks will take a back pace of 10 inches, and face to the *pivot flank*.

6. On the words, "Stand to," the ranks will face inwards, and close to their arms, by taking a pace of 10 inches forwards.

7. In order to resume the original position of the Company at close order, the command will be "Unpile arms."

On the word, "Unpile," each man will seize his rifle with the right hand, under the top of the sling, the front rank at the same time drawing back the right feet, in order to face to the right about.

On the word "arms," will unlock the ramrods without hurry, by inclining the butts inwards, and come to the order arms.

The front rank will then "front," by turning to the right about, and the rear rank will close up by taking a pace of 10 inches forward.

N.B. It is necessary to be careful in piling and unpling arms, to prevent damage being done to the ramrods and sights.

CHAPTER XXXV.

DISMISSING A COMPANY.

F. E. p. ii.
s. 35.

Cap. xii. 6.

On dismissal of a Company, it will be drawn up as in line, and directed to right face, and then to "Lodge arms."

At these words the men will port arms, (artillery will drop the carbines smartly to the trail); and in so doing, the front rank will take a side pace to the left, and the rear rank will take a side pace to the right, and after a short pause, the Company will break off, and quit the parade-ground without noise.

QUESTIONS ON COMPANY DRILL.

1. State the average space occupied by a soldier in line ? Cap. ii. 8.
2. What is the length of a pace in slow, quick, and double time ? F. E. p. 12.
3. In order to take up the distance, the mode recommended is to measure by paces. What is the relative proportion of paces to files ? Cap. x. 15.
4. How many paces do ten files require ? 15 ? 20 ? 30 ? 40 ? 50 ? 60 ? 100 ? or 1000 ? Cap. x. 15.
5. Explain what is meant by a "Company as in line," "as in column," a Company in "open column," "close column," "half distance," and "quarter distance ?" Cap. ii. 5.
6. What is meant by "right in front" and "left in front" ? Cap. viii.
7. When *right* or *left* is in front, as the case may be, state by which flank the column, Subdivision, and Section are to be dressed ? Cap. ix.
8. When the leader of a Company changes his flank *on the march*—as he falls into his new place, what is the word of command given by him ? Cap. ix. 8.
9. And if changed *during a wheel* ? Cap. ix. 8.
10. What is the duty of the front rank pivot man on a wheel from the halt and on the move ? Cap. x. 2, 3.
11. Explain the position of the rear-rank flank man of the pivot, when a Company, Subdivision, or Section wheels forward ? Cap. x. 9.
12. Does he make the same movement when the Company, &c., wheels back ? And what does he do if the Company is faced to the right about to complete this wheel ? Cap. x. 9.
13. When a Company is in *line, close order*, state the position of the officers and non-commissioned officers ? Cap. xii. 2.
14. The same Company in *line open order* ? Cap. xii. 1.
15. A Company in *column, right in front*, which is the pivot flank ? The same when *left in front* ? Cap. ix. 2.
16. What is the position of the officers and non-commissioned officers, Company in *column right in front* ? Cap. xii. 7.
17. Same *open order on the march* ? Cap. xii. 13.
18. When will the Supernumerary rank be three paces, and when one only in the rear ? Cap. xvii. 7.
19. A Company wheeling from the halt, from *column* Cap. xxiv.

into line, right in front. State the position of the Captain and Covering-Sergeant before the wheel. The duty of the Covering-Sergeant. What is the word of command, and, when in line, the position of captain and Covering-sergeant.

Cap. xii. 7. 20. If a Company is in column, *left in front*, what will be the word of command to wheel into line?

Cap. xxv. 21. A Company in line wheeling from the halt into open column right in front, what is the word of command, and what is the duty of the Covering-Sergeant, and where does he place himself after the words "halt, front," are given?

Cap. xxiii. 22. A Company in line or column, wheeling any given number of paces from the halt, what is the duty of the Covering-Sergeant, and where does he place himself? How many paces will he make to measure the quarter circle—the 8th and 16th?

Cap. xxvi. 4. 23. A Company in line wheeling forward by Subdivisions or Sections, does the Covering-Sergeant run out to mark the spot where the wheeling flank rests?

Cap. xxvi. 14. 24. The Company being in line, on the words *left backward wheel*, where does the Covering-Sergeant place himself on the caution?

Cap. xi. 25. A Company wheeling on its centre, *right or left*, which is the pivot man in either case, what is his duty, and does his rear rank man uncover, and what is the duty of the Covering-Sergeant?

Cap. vi. 6. 26. If a Company in line has the order "on the centre right wheel," will the Company be right or left in front?

Cap. xi. 6. 27. If a Company is in column right in front, and it is required that it should wheel on its centre into line, will the word of command be *right* or *left* centre wheel?

Cap. xxvi. 28. A Company is in line and it is required to wheel forward by Subdivisions, right in front, state the word of command, and the position of commissioned officers and Covering-Sergeant, and the front and rear pivot men.

The same left in front.

The same, in Sections, and state the position of the senior Sergeant, if only the Captain, one Lieutenant, and Covering-Sergeant present; and also if only one Sergeant.

And go through the same questions as to wheeling backwards, by Subdivisions or Sections, from line.

Cap. xxvii. 29. A Company in open column of Subdivisions wheeling into line; state the positions to be taken by the Captain, Lieutenant, and Covering-Sergeant, and the positions they *respectively* take on the wheel being completed.

The same Company in open column of Sections.

And state the duties of the pivot men.

30. What is meant by wheeling on a moveable pivot, Cap. x. and "on the move," and "on the halt?"

31. On a column wheeling into line, by Companies, Sub-divisions or Sections on moveable pivots, when the column is right in front, state the positions and duties of Captain, Lieutenant, and Covering-Sergeant. Cap. xxiv.

The same, when left in front.

32. State the general rule as to officers and Covering-Sergeant passing to the *front* or *rear*, on changing flanks, and the exceptions. Cap. xxviii.

33. Do the Lieutenant and Covering-Sergeant always change flanks when the Captain changes? Cap. xxviii.

If there are any exceptions state them.

34. When a column changes direction to the right or left, do the officers make any change of position? Cap. xxv. 8.

35. What is meant by a Company, Subdivisions, or Sections being wheeled into echelon? Cap. xxxii.

36. What will be the position of the officers? Cap. xxxii.

37. If the Company in column takes ground to the reverse flank in echelon, what will then be the position of the officers? Cap. xxxii. 11.

38. Explain the difference between a direct and oblique echelon. Cap. xix. 3.

39. What is the meaning of marching on a new alignment? Cap. xxvi. 11.

40. What is understood by a Company in column of Subdivisions or Sections forming to the reverse flank?

If the column of Subdivisions or Sections is left in front, will the Company form to the *left* or to the *right* of the leading Subdivision or Section, and why? Cap. xvi. 1.

41. If the Company is "clubbed" by forming on the left instead of the right, and *vice versa*, how can the mistake be rectified? Cap. xvi. 7.

42. What is meant by a "flank march by fours," and how is it executed by a Company in line, or column right in front? Cap. xiv. 13, 16.

43. On the flank march by files or by fours *right in front*, explain the following movements:—"Front form Company;" "on the leading file, right form Company;" and "on the leading file, right about form Company," the position of the officers and Covering-Sergeant previous to the movements, and their duties and ultimate positions. Cap. xv.

44. The same when *left is in front*.

Cap. xvi.

45. When the *left is in front* explain why the command

- Cap. xvi. 7. will be "on the leading file *left* form Company," and not "*right* form Company." And on the command, "front form Company," why the men will turn to the right and then left wheel, and not turn to the left and then right wheel, as when *right in front*.
- Cap. xix. 6. When Company is formed to the front by the advance of the rear Subdivision or Sections to the front, do the inner flank men of the reverse Subdivision or Sections uncover or not?
- Cap. xix. 2. 46. A Company diminishing front by forming Subdivisions, which is called the *pivot* Subdivision and the *reverse* Subdivision, and which doubles on the other?
- Cap. xix. 4. 47. State the case both left and right in front.
- Cap. xx. 1. 48. And also which advances into line on re-forming Company.
- Cap. xix. 9. 49. Can a Company in column at close distance increase or diminish front by Subdivisions and Sections; and why?
- Cap. ix. 7. 50. In a diagonal march, when the Company inclines towards the reverse flank, whose duty is it to lead?
- Cap. xiv. 16. 51. In file-marching state the position of the officers and non-commissioned officers.
52. When a Company in close column takes ground to a flank by fours, what is the position of the Captain or leader, and of the Covering-Sergeant?
- Supposing a Company is in line, on the right about, that is the rear rank in front, and the order is given "fours, deep," do the present rear rank or the original front rank retire on the word "*fours*?"
- Cap. v. 12. 53. What is meant by counter-march by ranks and counter-march by files? And state the position and duties of the officers and Covering-Sergeant in both cases.
- Cap. xvii. 54. What is the effect of a counter-march of Companies in column?
- Cap. xvii. 55. Can a Company in close column counter-march by files; and why?
- Cap. xviii. 56. State for what object files are broken off, and how; and how brought into line again.
- Cap. xix. 3. 57. A Company is required to diminish its front by forming Subdivisions from the halt, *right in front*. What is the word of command?
- Cap. xix. State the duty and position of the Captain, the like of the Lieutenant, the like of the Covering-Sergeant.
- Cap. xix. 3. In this movement the rear-rank man of the left file of the right Subdivision falls back and covers the third file

from the left of his Subdivision, What is the object of this movement, and when does he take his place again?

58. State the same when *left is in front*.

Cap. xix.

59. And the same, Subdivisions diminishing front by forming Sections.

Cap. xix. 7.

60. Same if on the march, what are the words of command?

Cap. xix. 8.

61. On Subdivisions diminishing front by forming Sections, on the halt and on the march, state the original and ultimate positions of the officers and sergeants.

Cap. xix.

62. A Company standing in open column of Sections, right in front on the march, is required to form Subdivisions and Subdivisions increasing front by forming Company; state the words of command in each case, the position and duty of officers, &c.

Cap. xx.

63. In increasing front as before referred to, do the rear rank pivot files of the right Sections fall back and cover the third file from the left of their Sections, as in the case of diminishing front?

Cap. xx. 5.

64. State which is the *pivot* Subdivision or Section, and which the *reverse*, and which advances and retires; and why?

Cap. xix. 2.

65. Can a Company in close column diminish front?

Cap. xix. 9.

66. Describe how a Company forms close column of Sections, and re-forms Company. State the position of the Captain, Covering-Sergeant, and Supernumeraries on the formation being completed.

Cap. xxi.

67. What is the meaning and object of "proving a Company?" And go through the various words of command.

P. 21.

68. State what is meant by deploying into line?

Cap. xx. 11.



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